OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

549

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,841—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	5th June
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	19th do.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	*2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
RAVENNA	3500	600	A. Coleman	18th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, called at Portsaid in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th June, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port:—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400
„ TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Co.'s Steamer AGIA SOPIA, J. W. BEGGS, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 300 H. P. nominal, will be despatched as above about 10th June.

She has very comfortable accommodation for about twenty Saloon Passengers. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. FARE Rs. 400. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	30th June.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S.S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer THESSALY, Captain HARBORD, will sail for LIVERPOOL at six p. m. on SATURDAY.

A Steam Tender will leave Apollo Bunder at 4 p. m. with passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June 1880.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN READ,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail on the 10th instant for LIVERPOOL, calling at MALTA and NAPLES.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—Both First and Second Class Passengers are carried.

NOTICE TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of VESSELS in PORT are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the SETTING IN of the SOUTH WEST MONSOON, and are directed from and after the date hereof to have their vessels prepared.

Special care should be taken to keep the HAWSE CLEAR and the CABLES READY for VEERING. CARGO BOATS should not be allowed to HANG ASTERN or ALONGSIDE at NIGHT, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including Admiral FitzRoy's Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flagstaffs for communicating with the Shipping and should receive immediate attention.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

Port Office, 2nd June 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON ..... LESSEE.
JOSEPH ARTHUR ..... STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL ..... ACTING MANAGER.

DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT TO MISS CLARA STANLEY.

The Management beg to announce that the above event (unavoidably postponed in consequence of the severe indisposition of Miss B. HOCTOR) will positively take place

THIS EVENING,
SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1880.

MISS CLARA STANLEY
will appear as
FREDEGONDA
IN
HERVE'S CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA,
CHILPERIC.

NEW DRESSES!
SPLENDID SCENERY!!
CHARMING MUSIC!!!

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
AT 8-55 P.M.

OVERTURE ..... ORCHESTRA

AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

DAVE CARSON'S WOODEN-HEADED FAMILY,
Introduced by Mr. J. DEVONO.

SONG... .. .. Will o' the Wisp.
MR. H. OAKLEY.

TRIPLE SONG AND DANCE
BY
THE SISTERS K. & L. HEDDERWICK & MISS LIZZIE WILSON.

EXCELSIOR CLOG DANCE,
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH
HERVE'S CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA
IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED
CHILPERIC.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Chilperic ...King of the Gauls, who, going after a little Game, misses a Fox and catches a Dear ..... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Fredegonda ...The *Petite Chérie* in question—an ambitious Rustic, who fain would marry both Landry and Chilperic—in fact would "buckle two" ...Miss Clara Stanley.
Siegbert ..Chilperic's henpecked Brother. Mr. Howard Oakley.
Brunehaut..The Hen that pecked him .... Miss Bertha Hoctor.
Galswinda..A Spanish Princess contracted to Chilperic, and therefore Fredegonda's Rival ..... Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Don Nervoso..Her Escort—a needy Noble, who talks in broken Spanish, and deals in Spanish Bonds ..... Mr. J. Drew.
Senna ....Court Physician, and Keeper of the Royal Digestion ..... Mr. T. Moore.
Fatout ......Chamberlain to Chilperic, and Grand Referee in Etiquette, subsequently enamoured of Fredegonda ..... Mr. J. Arthur.
Landry .....A young Peasant, Fredegonda's Lover ..... Mr. J. Devono.
Divitiacus..The Arch-Druid, a Sporting Prophet ..... Mr. J. Drew.
Alfred ......The Pet Page ..... Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Alphonse } Two more Pet Pages { „ K. Hedderwick.
Lionel .. } { „ L. Hedderwick.
Huntsmen, Peasants, &c., &c.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MISS B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to [illegible]		[illegible]
Private Box to admit 4	„	12
Orchestra Stall	„	3
Stall	„	2
Pit	„	1
Back Seat	As.	8

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Caricature Photographs of "DAVE CARSON AT HOME," by Bousseton, 50, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, Cash.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.		1880.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	about	18th June.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	„	5th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	„	21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	3100	500	R. Collin	„	6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	„	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	3100	300	Jas Shaw	„	6th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.
Capt. J. C. SHAW, 2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

WILL sail POSITIVELY at 9 A. M. on the 8th instant for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, calling at MALTA.

Carries SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of ELIAS DAVID SASSOON, late of Bombay, Merchant, deceased.

JACOB ELIAS SASSOON, EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and SASSOON JACOB DAVID ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed Testator was on the 3rd day of June instant, GRANTED to the Applicants abovenamed, being the Executors nominated and appointed in the said Will.—Dated this 4th June 1880.

H. W. PAYNE,
Attorney for the Executors.

PASSENGERS INSURED AGAINST DEATH OR ACCIDENTS BY SEA.

LA FONCIERE

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES CONTRE LES RISQUES DE TRANSPORTS DE TOUTE NATURE.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES REUNIE.

UNDER instructions from our Head Office, we are prepared to GRANT to PASSENGERS, POLICIES of INSURANCE covering RISK of DEATH or ACCIDENTS during VOYAGES by STEAMERS to England, European Ports or Indian Ports at very moderate rates.

By P. & O. steamers to Southampton or Brindisi and Venice, inclusive of the risk of transit by Rail across Egypt, 6s. per £100.

Other voyages in proportion.

Applications for rates and other particulars to be made to

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1880.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

THE Public are hereby advised that the following ALTERATIONS in the TRAIN SERVICE will come into force on and from the 10th instant.

Two Mixed Trains will run daily between Dhond and Manmad and *vice versa* in connection with the trains running on the G. I. P. Railway as under:—

DOWN.			UP.		
STATIONS.			STATIONS.		
	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Dhond ......dep.	4 40	10 35	Manmad ....dep.	3 30	9 30
		P.M.			P.M.
Nagar ......arr.	8 5	2 10	Nagar ......arr.	10 40	5 15
Do. ......dep	8 20	2 40	Do. ......dep.	11 10	5 45
	P.M.			P.M.	
Manmad ....arr.	4 10	9 25	Dhond ......arr.	2 30	9 30

Time will be allowed for Refreshments at Nagar, and there are Refreshment Rooms both at Dhond and Manmad Stations.

Passengers to Poona and Stations to the eastwards and *vice versa* travelling by the D. and M. S. Railway will escape the tedious journey *via* Callian and when booking from the north to Stations eastwards of Dhond and *vice versa* will also effect a saving of the charges over 115 miles of Railway.

All Stations will book goods and Coaching Traffic except Horses and Carriages through with the G. I. P. and connected Railways. Horses and Carriages will only be booked to and from Nagar, Vambori and Pimpri.

Bhima Station between Dhond and Pimpri will be closed for Traffic on and from the 10th June current.

For further information vide Sheet Time Tables which are exhibited at all Stations, or apply to the undersigned.

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ahmednagar, 1st June 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance .... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TREACHER'S SEA SALTS, FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT, AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*. PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance, Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "ORIENTAL", ARE UNDER NO LIABILITY WHATEVER.

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Office young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Special Protection to Assignees.
13. The Most Economical Management.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
16. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
18. PENSION BRANCH open to all Races.
19. No Restriction on Travel.

Plans Simple, Tedious Details in Effecting Assurances Abolished.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, Reports, and full particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, TWO SENIOR TEACHERS for the Fort High School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS (FORT and BYCULLA) will RE-OPEN on MONDAY.
D MACPHERSON, A. JEFFREY, Hon. Secretaries.

RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL.—Coolest position, First Class Table, Day and Monthly Boarders. Five rooms First Floor for Families, Reasonable terms. Adjoining Gaiety Theatre and Station.

SALE, without reserve, of Valuable Household Furniture, &c., being the SURPLUS STOCK in TRADE of Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co. at Hummum Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, 8th, at 1 p. m. On view.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS—Pears, Peaches, and Apricots Re. 1-8 per Tin or Rs. 16 per 12 Tins. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes and Meadow Streets.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, a pair of handsome Grey ARABS, 14 hands, about 8 years old, both good Harness and Saddle Horses.

JAMES SWORD & SON'S Finest Old HIGHLAND WHISKY, Rs. 22 per doz. PELLY & Co., opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, a high caste ARAB HORSE, used to carry a Lady, very quiet and good tempered. Rising 4. Rs. 500. Apply to X. Y., care of this office.

TO MASONS.—FOR SALE, SCOTTISH PAST MASTER'S KIT complete, Colour Crimson, Rs. 100. Apply THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, a Grey Arab CHARGER, sound, the property of an Officer going Home.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, a bay Arab HORSE, has been regularly driven in a buggy, owner going Home.

FOR SALE, a few SECOND-HAND COUNTRY-MADE TEAKWOOD TYPE CASES. Apply to the MANAGER of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S Biscuits, Cakes, Ices, Oilmanstores, and Confectionery, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

☛ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.
DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED COATS.—The Coats have a stout Lining of Rubber between two Cotton fabrics, so that the Sun or Heat has no effect upon them, and they never stick. Will withstand the heaviest rains	25	0 each.
DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF CAPES, made from the same material as the Coats	30	0 „
LEGGINS, made from same material as above	6	8 per pair.
CAPS	3	8 each.

This is by far the best make of Waterproof for Coats and Capes ever produced for India, and we strongly recommend it to the Public as the most suitable, and durable, for Indian wear.

	Rs.	a.
STOUT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, will withstand the heaviest rains	20	0 each, nett.
LEGGINS to match	5	8 per pair.
CAPS	3	8 each.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, very suitable for walking	12	0 nett.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER COATS	10	0 „
LEGGINS to match	4	8
CAPS	3	8
WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING, 40 inches wide	4	0 per yard.
THICK DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF SHEETING, very strong, and warranted not to stick, 60 inches wide	6	8 per yard.
WATERPROOF SHEETS, made from the above, with Brass Eyelets, 7½ feet long by 5 feet wide	25	0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
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GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	a.
PLAIN WHITE or BROWN COTTON SOCKS ..... from Rs.	5	8 per ½ doz
FANCY STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, a large variety of Patterns ..... from	6	0 „
LISLE THREAD SOCKS, in Plain White or Stripes, made from Fine Linen, the coolest Socks made ..... from Rs.	8	0 „
MERINO SOCKS, in Plain Colours or Stripes, in thin or stout Qualities, a large Assortment of Patterns ..... from Rs.	8	8 „
THE BEST PURE SILK SOCKS, in Black, Dark Blue, Cardinal, and Fancy Stripes for Evening Wear	10	8 per pair.
STOUT HAND-KNIT SOCKS and STOCKINGS for Shooting ..... from	2	8 „
FINE GAUZE MERINO UNDER-VESTS, very thin and cool ..... from	2	8 each.
FINE ZEPHYR MERINO VESTS, made especially for hot weather Wear—		
Size Round Chest ..... inches 40, 38, 36, 34,	32	
Price ..... Rs. 7, 6 8, 6, 5 8,	5	0 each.
FINE SILK and WOOL VESTS, very thin and absorbent, beautiful Wear, and the most comfortable Vest for hot weather—		
Size Round Chest ..... inches 40, 38, 36, 34,	32	
Price ..... Rs. 9, 8.8, 8, 7 8,	7	0 each.
We have a very large assortment in thin Under-Vests in all the newest and best makes, to which we would call special attention.		
FINE GAUZE MERINO PANTS, very thin ..... from	2	8 per pair.
We also have a large assortment of all stout makes of Hosiery.		
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS without Collars, washed and ready for use. Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, and strong Longcloth Bodies ..... Rs. 25, 32 8, 37-8, and	42	8 per ½ doz.
WHITE SHIRTS with Shakespeare Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, Collars and Cuffs ready for use ..... Rs.	36	0 per ½ doz.
COLOURED SHIRTS with Shakespeare Collars attached, a large Assortment of Patterns in Oxford, Zephyr, and French Printed Cloths, washed ready for use	36	0 per ½ doz.
FINE WHITE LINEN COLLARS, best English make. In all the latest styles and fashions	7	8 per doz.
GENTLEMEN'S COLOURED SILK WINDSOR TIES, in all the newest colours	2	8 each.
SAILOR'S KNOT TIES in Plain Colours and new Fancy Patterns ..... Rs. 2 &	2	8 each.
BEST EXTRA LONG OTTOMAN COLOURED SILK SCARVES, reversible for tying in the Sailor's Knot	5	8 „
WASHING SILK and DRILL SCARVES and TIES.		
BLACK SCARVES and TIES, all shapes, always kept in stock.		
BRACES!! The French Brace very light and strong	2	8 per pair.
VERY STRONG RUBBER BRACES, all styles and patterns ..... from	2	8 „
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, best English made, in Plain Calf and Patent Leather		
The New EVENING SHOES or DANCING PUMPS for Wearing with Silk Socks, very low	14	0 „
OVERLAND TRUNKS!! Best Black Canvas, bound with Strong Leather, Iron Frame, all Sizes in stock—		
Length ..... inches 36, 33, 30,	27	
Price ..... Rs. 36, 33, 30,	27	0 each.
BEST SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS, made from very thick Solid Leather, the most durable Trunk made will stand any amount of rough wear ..... from	60	0 each.
SOLID LEATHER and BLACK CANVAS RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, will go beneath a Railway Seat ..... from	27	8 „
BEST BROWN LEATHER GLADSTONE BAGS, with Patent Slides on Top, the most convenient Bag made, and very strong ..... from	35	0
BLACK LEATHER SMALL HAND BAGS, very convenient ..... from	10	8 each.
BROWN-CANVAS and BLACK LEATHER COURIER BAGS, with Patent Spring Lock, Strap all round, in all sizes ..... from	9	8 each.
AIR-TIGHT TIN UNIFORM CASES, also large Cases for Ladies' Dresses, &c. ..... from	21	0 „
LIGHT FOLDING DECK CHAIRS, in a variety of Styles ..... from	4	8
LIGHT FOLDING WOOD or IRON COTS, TABLES, CHAIRS; also Canteens and Cooking Apparatus for Tent Use and Officers going to the Front.		
RUGS, BLANKETS, MAUDS, REZAIS, and STRAPS		
DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES, HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES, &c., &c.		

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	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanised Cambric Coats, a very useful garment	8	0
Fine Drab Nainsook, very Light and Durable	15	0
Fine Drab Twilled Cambric, Double Texture, the Waterproof Solution being placed between two cloths, it cannot stick or melt when rolled up roughly	25	0
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine Drab Cashmere, Double Texture with Velvet Collar. The best Waterproof made, will resist for hours the heaviest rain, and cannot stick, melt or tear	30	0
Drab Inverness Capes, useful for Riding or Driving	25	0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Fine Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	40	0
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Cashmere, Double Texture	48	0
A "Speciality"—THE LEVE ANTIPLUVIUM COAT. The Lightest Waterproof garment ever made, elegant, durable, and moderate in price, occupies a very small compass, weight 8 ounces	15	0
Drab Waterproof Helmets	5	0
Drab Leggings, Double Texture	6	0
Waterproof Sheeting ..... 72 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Brass Eyelets fitted at ..... per doz.	3	0

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OF the Rs. 6,65,000 Capital, Rs. 3,65,000 have already been placed, and the remaining Rs. 3,00,000 are now offered to the public. A copy of the proposed Articles of Association of this Company can be seen and Prospectuses and Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of

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Calcutta, 31st May 1880.

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No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEGS to inform the Public that a large supply of all qualities of Watches, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 18 to Rs. 250 in Silver, and Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,000 in 18 carat Gold cases, has just arrived, and Mr. Steffenauer will be able to supply any one according to his wish, at very moderate Prices.

Out of these Watches Mr. Steffenauer especially recommends his Silver Rs. 50 Watch with English Lever Escapement, also his Rs. 40 with Suisse Lever Escapement and his Germansilver Railway Regulator, with a very strong and durable case, for Rs. 30.

There is so great a variety of all kinds of cheap Germansilver and Silver Watches, say from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30, at present in Stock, unable all to be mentioned which are guaranteed for one year. All Watches Rs. 40 and above are guaranteed for two years. 10 per cent discount allowed if two watches are taken together on cash payment. If more than two are taken Watches will be supplied at wholesale rates. There has also a large stock of French Clocks newly arrived. Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

Catalogues sent free on Application.

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MR. AUG. J. F. AMMANN has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Winterthur, 1st May 1880.

Will be ready by the beginning of May.
Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 16.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given to tradesmen and others whom it may concern, that Mrs. DECIMA HYKOOP having left the PROTECTION of her husband, Colonel Hykoop, he will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her.

JAS. HYKOOP, Colonel,
H. H. The Guicowar's Army, Baroda.

MANGOES! MANGOES!!

MEMON ALLANA MOOSA begs most respectfully to inform the public that he has BEST MANGOES FOR SALE both ALPHONSO and PAIREE, GREEN and RIPE, at VERY CHEAP RATES. Up-country orders will be promptly executed on receipt of Cash or postage tickets at shop No. 28, opposite Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

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THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
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SEEDS and GARDENING IMPLEMENTS. PALEKAR & Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and Up-country for their kind patronage during the past seven years, beg respectfully to announce that they have JUST RECEIVED their first supply of LAWN GRASS, FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, PHOSPHATIC MANURE, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO. They have also just unpacked a splendid set of Horticultural Implements of very superior manufacture, consisting of Trowels, Bill-hooks, Grass-cutting Scissors, Hoes, Flower Cutters, Flower-holders, many varieties of Garden Scissors of most approved and recent patterns, Forks of different sizes, Spades, Shovels, Rakes, &c., &c. Illustrated Price Lists can be had post free on application.

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May 17, 1880.

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AS some of the up country Customers indebted to this Firm have, notwithstanding our REPEATED SOLICITATIONS, left their ACCOUNTS UNSETTLED, and as we are to WIND UP the affairs of the Company soon, we hereby beg to give them FINAL NOTICE that if they will FAIL to PAY IN their DEBTS WITHIN ONE MONTH from this date hereof, we shall be under the painful necessity of either selling all such debts by Public Auction, advertising the names, occupations, and addresses of such defaulters, or adopting such measures as we may be advised.

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TEA! TEA! TEA!

I AM SELLING on the Factory in 4 lbs. lead packets.

Orange Pekoe or Orange Pekoe Mixture at Re. 1 per lb.
Pekoe or Pekoe do. at as. 14 „
Pekoe Souchong or Pekoe Souchong do. at as. 12 „
Bro. Tea or Bro. Tea do. at as. 8 „

Mailed by V. P. P. Post the tea will stand you less than you now pay for an inferior article at the shops. Same tea in chests at reduced rates write for samples and judge for yourself.

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INSURANCES in the above Offices granted on *Specie* and on all descriptions of *Produce*, &c., on favourable terms. A liberal discount given to Shippers.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

WE have had another week of extreme quietness in all branches of trade, and it is difficult to say in which of our various markets the transactions have been proportionately most limited. The demand for Piece-Goods, and, in fact, Imports of all kinds is very slack, and will probably continue so until after the first burst of the monsoon, when some reliable idea can be formed of the character of the season, whilst in Exports very little fresh business is doing. There are evident signs that the rains are close at hand, and before next mail-day there is little doubt but that shipping operations will be for a time suspended, and our season will be virtually at an end—in the meantime, however, shipments of Cotton, Seeds, and Wheat continue on a large scale in fulfilment of former contracts. Our Cotton market was depressed early in the week by the tenor of Liverpool advices, but latterly these have been more favourable, and the demand for Surats to arrive has apparently somewhat revived without, however, materially increasing the purchases here. Supplies of Seeds and Wheat continue on a large scale and are being generally delivered against contracts. Money continues very easy. Government Paper has undergone considerable fluctuations. Shares have been fairly active. Sterling Exchange weak. Freights are lower, and have a downward tendency.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 29th ultimo showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 20¾ lacs due to a falling off in the trade demand as well as to an increase in deposits. No change has been made here in the rates of discount and interest which remain at 7 per cent. on fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, while in the open market accommodation is easily procurable at 1 per cent. below these rates. In Calcutta the Bank of Bengal's rates have been reduced 1 per cent. Money is plentiful, and our busy season being now virtually at an end, the probabilities are much more in favour of easier than higher rates; at the same time there are signs of renewed activity in our share market, besides which the stocks of Produce held in Bombay are unusually large, and in the event of any improvement in the Home markets a large proportion of these would go forward during the monsoon, as with the increased facilities offered by the Prince's Dock for shipping operations, exporters will not be so dependent upon the state of the weather as they have been previously, and it is possible that a large business may be done in Cereals if not in Cotton.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling for this mail have only been moderate, and with weaker advices from China, rates at the close have a downward tendency, which was encouraged by the allotment of Council Bills in London on Wednesday at somewhat below the generally expected rate. Our market closed last mail-day firm at the previous day's quotations, and the feeling throughout the day was steadier, owing mainly to an advance in Government Paper, as the number of Mercantile Bills making was not large. In Calcutta, rates were firm at 1s. 8 1-16d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 8¼d. for 6 months' sight Credits. On Monday the market opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. on Saturday's closing rates, and a fair amount of business was transacted during the day; Calcutta telegrams again reported a strong market. On Tuesday rates again opened strong both here and in Calcutta, but signs of weakness were visible before the close, and there was less Bank Paper offering on the basis of 1s. 8 3-32d. for Telegraphic, which was the morning's quotation. On Wednesday there were signs of increased weakness, and as usual little was done pending the news of the allotment of Council Bills. These were placed at an average of 1s. 8·02d. on Calcutta and Madras and 1s. 8d. per rupee on Bombay. The full amount of 35 lacs was allotted, viz., Rs. 34,60,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 to Madras, and Rs. 30,000 to Bombay. The amount advertised to be offered next week is again 35 lacs. To-day the market has been very quiet and rates close at 1-32 decline in Bank Paper and 1-16th per rupee in House Bills from our quotations of a week ago; the fluctuations in the meantime have been very slight, but the tendency at the close is decidedly towards lower rates. We quote Bank Bills Telegraphic 1s. 8d., on demand 1s. 8 1-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 15-32d. Francs, 3 months' sight 2·13¾, 6 months' sight 2·15¼. The only change that has taken place among the influences likely to affect the value of the rupee during the past week has been the falling off in the demand for Silver from China, and the weaker rates of Exchange now current there. The rate for demand Bank Bills from Bombay on Hongkong is now Rs. 227 per 100 dollars and for 60 days' sight House Bills Rs. 223 per 100 dollars. Telegraphic advices from Hongkong quote the rate for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London at 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2¼d. per tael.

On Calcutta, a fair amount of business has been done in Bank Bills on demand at Rs. 100¼, and 60 days' sight Bills at Rs. 99¾.

BAR SILVER, which was quoted at 52 1-16d. per oz. when the last mail left, has since advanced ⅛d. per lb., and telegrams from London report the market for the Metal steady at 52 3-16d. per oz. Shipments for this port are advised to the extent of £90,000, and of Gold to the extent of £30,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—An easier feeling was apparent early in the week; but latterly, lower Exchange and the probability of cheaper money, together with increased firmness in the London market have had a stimulating effect on rates [illegible] Fours-and-a-half, an advance of ⅛ on our last quotations. The opinion gains ground that the New Loan will be taken up at very full rates; tenders at par, or even higher, being in some quarters considered not improbable.

SHARES.—The increased activity reported in this market last week was well maintained until the day before yesterday, when a somewhat quieter feeling prevailed, and a partial decline in Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip took place: these shares had previously been in active request, and attention has also been paid to the shares of Press Companies. As compared with our quotations for last mail-day the alterations in the values of Banks have been an advance of Rs. 12½ in Bank of Bombays and Rs. 10 per share in Bengals. In Land Companies, Colabas have advanced Rs. 15, and Port Cannings Rs. 7½ per share. In Spinning and Weaving Companies in which there has been considerable excitement, Alberts have advanced Rs. 50, Anglo-Indians Rs. 10, Alfreds Rs. 10, Alliance Rs. 130, Bombay United Rs. 45, Coorlas Rs. 90, Dhurumseys Rs. 20½, Empress Rs. 35, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 55, Khandeish Rs. 25, Khatao Mucconjee Rs 35, Madras Rs. 25, Madras United Rs. 40, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Mazagons Rs. 5, Morarjees Rs. 45, Nationals Rs. 75, New Great Eastern Rs. 35, Prince of Wales Rs 5, Sholapore Rs. 45, Soonderdas Rs. 10, and Victorias Rs. 10. Among Press Companies, Akbars have advanced Rs. 10, Apollos Rs. 15, Bellary Rs. 5, New Indian Rs. 5, Broach Rs. 4, Dholleras Rs. 10, Fort Rs. 140, Mofussils Rs. 20, and Sind and Punjaub Rs. 20 per share. In Miscellaneous shares the chief fluctuations have been an advance of Rs. 15 per share in Bombay and Burmah Trading Companies' shares, Rs. 2 per share in Bombay Ice Company, and Rs. 15 per share in Treacher and Co., Limited.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have another very quiet week to report upon in this market. Business on the spot has been dull at about last quotations, the clearances from the bazaar being only estimated at about 1,000 packages, but for Goods to arrive there has been rather more enquiry at lower prices. The improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market and the rather firmer tone reported in Manchester have not been sufficient to materially affect this market, but have checked its downward course; and though we do not look for any increased demand from up-country until after the first burst of the monsoon, dealers here will shortly be sending orders for their autumn requirements—and a good demand may be looked for during the next month, unless the market in Manchester shows signs of increased weakness.

In GREY GOODS the chief transactions have been in 40-inch Shirtings in which a moderate business has been done at a slight decline from previous prices, supplies are not particularly heavy. Of 44-inch stocks are moderate but the demand is slow, and prices are rather easier. Wider makes are not in much request, and rates are to a great extent nominal. Printers only move off slowly, and as arrivals have been on a free scale of late, they have declined in value about 2 annas per piece. Madapollams are steady but no dearer, supplies being equal to current requirements. T. Cloths are dull at previous prices. Jacconets are in moderate request, as also are Mulls and Dhoties, but our quotations are about half an anna under last. In *Bleached Goods* there has again been very little doing, either on the spot or to arrive. In *Dyed* and *Printed* and *Turkey Red Goods* a quiet feeling still prevails, and prices are virtually unchanged. For *Local-made* Goods a moderate enquiry prevails in the bazaar, and most of the Mills are well under contract with dealers.

TWIST.—The demand for English Yarns continues restricted within very narrow limits, and sales on the spot and to arrive have only been effected at about ¼ anna decline on last quotations. Stocks are moderate, and a favourable burst of the monsoon will probably lead to an increased demand from up-country. Local Yarns continue in good request at fully previous rates, chiefly for the China markets, for which large shipments have again been made during the week.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Very little has been done during the week, as prices are rather steadier at home, and dealers here are not inclined to follow up the advance. About 100 cwts. of Braziers for June-July shipment have been placed at Rs. 44 per cwt., but with this exception no other sales are reported. For ready lots the market is fairly steady at Rs. 45 to Rs. 45-8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is quiet and unchanged. *Iron* continues dull of sale with supplies freely offered at last prices.

COALS.—The market is steady at about previous rates, the only sale reported to arrive is that of the cargo of Davison's West Hartley, ex Cartvale, March sailing, via Cape, at Rs. 18½ per ton. There are very few sellers to arrive at current rates, and on the spot prices are firm, as stocks are somewhat reduced. The quotations are:—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 18½, Cardiff Rs. 18½, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 18, Watson's Hartley Rs. 18 per ton.

COTTON.—Our market early in the week was very dull; home advices were most unfavourable, and arrivals in this market from up-country continued on a very large scale. During the last three days, however telegrams from Liverpool have reported rather firmer markets, and our dealers have endeavoured to force up rates here, but the demand has been altogether too small to allow of this, and until to-day the daily purchases have been quite of a retail character, and to-day they only amount to some 2,000 bales. The only description of Cotton for which there has been a steady demand throughout has been Machine-ginned Broach, owing to its scarcity, as sellers still have contracts to fulfil before the 10th of this month; the price has in consequence been run up Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy, but for all other descriptions prices are Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy lower than on last mail-day. Arrivals of all sorts of [illegible] Dhollerahs continue on a very free scale, the supplies of the better grades of Oomrawuttee are falling off; Broach, as previously stated, is scarce; Compta and Saw-ginned Dharwar are not arriving freely, but large quantities of the former are on the way. The stock of Cotton in Bombay, all told, is estimated at about 175,000 bales, an unusually large supply for the commencement of the rains, especially as considerable stocks are held back up-country. The season has undoubtedly been one of the most favourable on record both as regards the quantity and the quality of the crops, and as prices throughout have been maintained at a high level there is every reason to anticipate that the land put under cultivation for next season's crop will be in proportion to this year's yield.

The *Receipts* during the past week are almost 6,000 bales less than last, but are nevertheless considerably in excess of those of the past two seasons. They are as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Receipts for the week	48,156	35,116	36,712
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,069,013	705,021	816,570
„ „ 1st Jan..........	891,019	632,5[illegible]0	718,133

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 65,644 bales, bringing the total since the 1st January up to 682,493 bales, against 433,689 in 1879 and 548,793 in 1878, from which it would appear that our previous estimate of 7,75 000 bales as the total shipments by the end of June will probably prove to be rather under the mark.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission —

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra,	Ready	Rs. 204	= 5¼d.
F.G.F. do.	do.	„ 196	= 5 1/16d.
G.F. do.	do.	„ 188	= 4⅞d.
Good Dhollera,	do.	„ 202	= 5 3/16d.
F.G.F. do.	do.	„ 191	= 4 15/16d.
G.F. do.	do.	„ 183	= 4¾d.
Good M. G. Broach,	do.	„ 232	= 5 15/16d.
F.G.F. S. Dharwar,	do.	„ 198	= 5⅛d.
G.F. Compta	do.	„ 182	= 4 23/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* continues to arrive very freely, and is going into consumption at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per maund. For *Rapeseed* there is also a moderate enquiry at Rs. 5 8 for Brown, Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for Yellow Cawnpore, and Rs. 5-14 per cwt. for Guzerat. *Gingelly* is almost exhausted, and supplies are now of a very unsatisfactory character.

WHEAT, assisted by a drop in Freights, has been in more demand the last day or two at Rs. 33 per candy for White and Rs. 39 per candy for Red. Supplies are coming freely to market, and the quality on the whole is satisfactory.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolas	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	„ 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 109 touch	„ 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-8-9
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-15-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER CLAN LAMONT, 1,354 tons, Captain J. Levock, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Bishop and 16 deck.

MR. DAVID MACIVOR'S STEAMER THESSALY, Captain F. Harbord, sailed yesterday afternoon for Liverpool with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson and four children, Mrs. Acton and Mr. H. Rollands.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER ANCONA, 1,973 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, will sail to-day for China with China mail, 1,145 chests opium and general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Galle.—Mr. D. Young. For Singapore—Mr. A Guffoor Allibhoy, and Mr. Ally Budroodin.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Australia with Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Galle.—Mr G. de Castro. For Adelaide.—Mr. R. J. Harvey For Melbourne.—Mr. T. White, Mr. H. White, Conductor and Mrs. Campbell and daughter, and Mr. W. Bell.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
4	Rydal Hall (s)...	Lloyd	Liverpool, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Assam (s)	Stewart	Australia.
	Clan Lamont (s)......	Levock	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ancona, Stead, to China.
Steamer Umballa, Nailer, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Avoca, to China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oithona—69 bales cotton Owen and Okell, 78 bales cotton Benn Ashley and Co, 100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

Norna—400 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co., 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co, 105 bales cotton Luckmidass Khimjee, 20 bales cotton, Mottee Jaitha.

Thessaly s—2,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co.

Clan Lamont s—100 bales cotton and 300 bales cotton waste Tockersee Jewraz, 40 bales wool Kessowjee Tulsidas, 10 bales rags and 30 bales wool Govindram Dwarkadas.

Mangerton s—185 bales cotton and 40¼ cwts linseed Lang Moir and Co, 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

Trentham Hall s—600 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co., 100 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Premjee, 150 cwts coir yarn Lalji Poonsee and Co. 251 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co. 30 bales wool Ramjee Roychund, 38 bales wool Dwurun Nanjee, 89 bales rags Nuhoo Soonderjee, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Company, 100 bales cotton Bechurdass Ambaidass.

Zanetta s—1,050 cwts rapeseed Nupoo Nansee.

Nebo s—105 bales cotton Wamonram Govindram.

FOR LONDON.

J N Gamewell s—100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 200 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co.

Teviot s—275 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapatty. 5 bales hides Godavolly Peerbhoy, 100 bales cotton Knoop and Co 5 cases fishmaws Mahomed Alana, 125 cwts tamarind Fuckeer Mahamed Hajee Salamon.

FOR HAVRE.

Kingston s—273 cwts wheat Nursserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 200 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Escurial s—50 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

Zambesi s—400 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 350 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Exporter—32,142 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MASSEILLES.

Plantain s—3,014 cwts mowra flowers Purmanand Veerjee, 5250 cwts gingelly-seed 20,000 cwts wheat and 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

Agia Sofia s—50 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 796½ cwts gingellyseed Lang Moir and Co, 300 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Seaforth—100 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co, 400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALAIS.

Mennythorp s—13,707 cwts linseed, 7,399 cwts rapeseed and 1,679½ cwts poppy seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Lombardy s—75 bundles silk Momed Saduck Neemajee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona s—18 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 34 bales cotton Hajee Adul Esmail and Co, 17 chests opium Ebram Noordin and Co, 14 chests opium Carimbhoy Ebram, 16 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 15 chests opium Bhudreedass Moorlidhur, 69 chests opium N J Abraham 9½ chests opium Humumtram Hurdewdass, 14 chests opium H Abdoola Noor Mahamed, 102 chests opium E D Sassoon and and Co, 50 chests opium Ebram Noordin and Co. 38 chests opium Buxiram Koojilal, 125 cwts onions Husson Ballum.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—133 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 13 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram, 13 chests opium Khaitseedass Hurmookray, 8 chests opium Gunshamlall Shobhagmull, 4½ chests opium M Gubhay and Co, 7 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 2 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co. 4½ chests opium Goolaoroy Mungalchund, 16½ chests opium Nopechund Gunedass, 7½ chests opium Dowlutram Dwarkadas. 3½ chests opium Venichund Joitadass, 8 chests opium Essac Sallay, 1 chest opium Goolraj Juggonath.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Ussher, Lieut, 2-22nd Regt, on sick leave, from Allahabad.
Kirwan, Captain, 78th Highlanders, from leave, from Matheran.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S HEWETT.

Bombay, 4th June 1880.

1 Memembers are reminded that the rifles and bayonets in their possession are urgently required at Head Quarters on or before Monday, 7th instant, for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

Captains of Companies are requested to be so good as to see that all rifles and bayonets in possession of the members of their Companies are returned on the above date.

2 Vol Langford, E Company, is granted six months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 25.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment, with the approval of Her Majesty:—

Army Pay Department—Captain Thos Prince Lloyd, 4th Battn 60th Rifles, to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain dated 5th Sept 1879.

Captain Lloyd is attached as Paymaster to the 2nd Battn 60th Rifles.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th N I—Major G Logan, Wing Comdr. to be 2nd in Comd, vice Drummond, deceased, dated 1st April 1880.

Captain B G Vyvyan, Wing Officer, [on furlough] to be Wing Comdr, with effect from date of joining, vice Logan, promoted.

27th N I—Lieut A E P Burn, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice Captain G H Jackson, retired, dated 28th April 1880.

With reference to G G O No 172, of the 19th March 1880, Major Douglas Macneill, General List Infy, Mad Army, is appointed a paid attache in the intelligence branch of the Qr Mr Genl's Dept in India, from the 18th May 1880, inclusive.

The undermentioned candidates are reported as having passed the lower standard in Hindostanee on the 3rd May 1880:—

Captain J K McCausland, 1-25th Foot, Surgn W J R Rainsford, A M D, Lieuts G E A Wood, R A, W H Williams, R A, G E S Gates, 1-3rd Foot [on probn 12th N I], M W Biddulph, 2-5th Foot, T G L Herbert Armstrong, 2-5th Foot, and W E Sturges, 2-5th Foot; 2nd Lieuts G A Hay, 1-6th Foot, F C Carter, 2-5th Foot, W E Hill, 2-5th Foot, T D Pilcher, 2 5th Foot, C H L Baskerville 51st Foot, W C Jephson, 2-6th Foot, E B Burton, 33rd Foot, P R Mockler, 2-6th Foot, L S Newmarch, 2-6th Foot, J F Greenwood, 2-6th Foot, F S Derham, 30th Foot, C R M O'Brien, 30th Foot, I Eardley-Wilmot, 34th Foot, W G Hamilton, 30th Foot, and C A Bray, 30th Foot; Schoolmaster C J Vasey, 2 5th Foot, Sergt Major R J Rogers, Unattached List, Sergts J Mackie, 2-22nd Foot, J Sullivan, 2-2nd Foot, and J Day, 34th Foot; Lance Sergt R O'Connor, 2-8th Foot Corporal P McKeown, 34th Foot, Trumpeter G Sharcott, F-4th R A. Gunner W Matheson, G-A R A Privates E Lightfoot, 2-22nd Foot, F W Farrance, 13th Hussars, C Smyth, 81st Foot.

With the sanction of Govt, the following orders are confirmed:—

Kabul Field Force, order, dated the 26th April 1880, appointing Lieut H Finnis R E, an Asst Field Engr, with effect from the 6th April 1880.

Kurram Force order, dated the 25th April 1880, appointing Lieut F Peel, R E an Asst Field Engr, with effect from the 22nd April 1880.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rohilcund District order, dated the 8th May 1880, directing Lieut Col G B Wolseley, 65th Foot, to perform the duties of Depy Judge Advocate to the general court martial convened for the trial of Private W Shea, 40th Foot.

Rawal Pindi Brigade order, dated the 13th Jan 1880, notifying that Passed Hospl Apprentice H Day officiated as Asst Apothy, with a detachment of time-expired men, from the 14th to the 21st Oct 1879.

Jullunder Station order, dated the 7th May 1880, appointing Lieut J H Vivian, 85th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Captain H H Prior, 100th Foot, ordered to rejoin his regiment at Sialkot.

Dalhousie Station order, dated the 7th May 1880, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice G Edwards to officiate as Asst Apothy, with the convalescent depot at Dalhousie, with effect from the 1st idem.

1st Section Khyber Line Force order, dated the 14th May 1880, appointing Major Hugh Shaw, V C, 1-18th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 3rd idem, vice Captain W W Haywood, 2-14th Foot, proceeded with his battalion to Pesh Bolak.

Attock Garrison order, dated the 7th May 1880, directing Major W B E Ellis, 18-8th Bgde R A to assume command of the garrison from Captain T A Maberly, 4th Battn Rifle Bgde.

15th Hussars—Regtl order, dated the 11th May 1880, appointing Captain A G Holland to officiate as Interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 15th April 1880, during the absence on general leave of Lieut H L Daly, there being no other fully qualified officer available.

2-8th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 3 th April 1880, appointing Captain T Blake Humfrey to officiate as Interpreter to the battalion, vice Lieut L C Dundas, promoted to the 1st Battn, there being no other fully qualified officer available.

Dated the 2nd May 1880, appointing Lieut W L Brereton, Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 28th April 1880, in addition to his other duties.

2-9th Foot—Battn order, dated the 10th March 1880, appointing Lieut J Thompson to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his duties as Interpreter, vice Qrmr A Reeves, ordered to England.

10th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, dated the 7th May 1880, appointing Major D M Strong to officiate as Squadn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st April 1880, vice England, officiating 2nd in Comd consequent on the departure on field service of Captain S D Barrow.

1st Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 30th April 1880, making the following appointments:

Lieut F Hawkins, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to continue to officiate as Adjt, dated the 3rd Dec 1879.

Lieut D W Hickman, Offg Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, dated the 3rd Dec 1879.

Captain T J [illegible], Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, vice Major G Atkins, on furlough, dated the 10th March 1880.

Lieut C H Morris, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr in addition to his other duties, vice Major G R Grylls, on furlough, dated the 10th March 1880.

Lieut F Hawkins, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, dated the 10th March 1880.

27th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 29th April 1880, appointing Captain L J H Grey, attached, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Captain R A Swetenham, on sick leave.

3rd Goorkhas—Regtl order, dated the 1st May 1880, appointing Lieut J A S Thomson, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain E B Bishop, who vacates the appointment, under para, 309, Bengal Army Regulations.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 29.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

7th Native Infantry—2nd Lieut A F Hogge, 1-14th Foot, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 16th May 1880.

With the sanction of Govt, Captain F F F Roupell, 70th Foot, Offg B de Major Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 5th circle, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other staff duties, with effect from the 1st May 1880, vice Major C K Chatfield, 51st Foot, proceeded to join his regiment, on promotion.

Major L B Hole, 1-16th Foot, is granted leave for the 16th Oct 1879, in extension of the general leave, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct 1879, granted him by the general officer commanding Meerut Divn.

With the concurrence of the Punjab Govt, Sepoys Ahmed Khan and Bahadur Ali, are transferred from the 6th Punjab Infy to the 12th Benl Cavy, on the understanding that the State is put to no expense by the arrangement.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 6th April 1880, appointing Asst Apothy I Morton to officiate as Apothy with the 70th Foot with effect from the 16th Jan 1880.

Rawal Pindi Brigade order, dated the 13th May 1880, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice J T Weston to officiate as Asst Apothy with a detachment of the 4th Battn Rifle Bgde proceeding to Attock.

1st Section Khyber Line Force order, dated the 4th May 1880, appointing the undermentioned Provost Assts, with effect from the 3rd May 1880:—

Lance Corporal Stevens, Privates O'Neill, Moore, Davis, and Cunningham, 1-18th Foot, vice Lance Corpl D McAuliffe, Privates Spalding, Donald, Firmingham, and Robinson, 2-14th Foot, proceeded to Peshbolak.

Dated the 9th May 1880, appointing Sergt R Dillon, 1 18th Foot, Provost Sergt, with effect from the 9th May 1880, vice Sergt Clarke, 1-5th Foot, proceeding to join his regiment.

2nd Division Kabul Field Force order, dated the 16th April 1880, appointing the undermentioned Provost Assts, with effect from the 16th April 1880:—

Sowars Boodh Sing, and Hussun Raya, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Dated the 9th May 1880, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice J Brandon to officiate as Asst Apothy with 10-11th R A, with effect from the 11th March 1880.

2-8th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 7th May 1880, reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under, with effect from the 29th April 1880, consequent on the departure of Lieut A A Ruck to join the 1st Battn 8th Foot, on promotion:—

President—Captain E Jervis.

Members—Captain T Blake-Humfrey and Captain S N Roberts.

1-12th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 13th May 1880, appointing Captain C T Morris a member of the committee of paymastership, with effect from the 14th May 1880, in place of Bt Lieut Col W T Baker.

65th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 15th May 1880, directing Lieut P G Dwyer to officiate as Interpreter, from the 1st idem, vice Lieut A H Wilmer, proceeded to Murree on duty, there being no fully qualified subaltern available.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 12th May 1880, appointing Lieut C S Wheler to officiate as Squadn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from th 15th April 1880, vice Captain H A Fletcher, on general leave.

31st Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 7th May 1880, making the following appointments, vice Major C E D Branson, proceeded on furlough:—

Captain A C G Lydiard, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

[illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to attain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must often be renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. for testing each eye separately, it frequently happening that they differ more or less in power. Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CARNEGY—June 4th, at Marine Lines, Bombay, Ella, the beloved youngest daughter of Colonel Carnegy, Commanding Marine Battalion, aged 17 years and 4 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

THE public by this time are so thoroughly tired of the Afghan war that we fear few now take the trouble of even reading the long telegrams that appear every morning detailing how Sirdar This has "come in," or how Mustaufi That has "gone out," and so on. It is, of course, a little hard upon the troops who are so gallantly fighting against such disagreeable enemies as bad food and Afghans that their countrymen should have lost all interest in the campaign, but taking into account the wearying nature of the reports of gatherings here and of dispersions there that so monotonously come to hand, it is no wonder that we have nearly all got sick of it, and that we look forward to the conclusion of what most people now admit to be an unfortunate war that perhaps had better never have been begun. But while there is a disposition to hurry everything to a conclusion, to patch up a settlement one way or another, and to get out of the country as quickly as possible, there is one matter connected with our proceedings across the frontier which should not be lost sight of. There is one of our undertakings there that, having been begun, must not be abandoned. We refer to the Kandahar railway—a work in which this Presidency ought to be specially interested. This journal may claim credit for having been the first to recommend the extension of railway communication to Western Afghanistan, and the reasons which influenced us in the first instance in advocating that measure are, we believe, as sound to-day as ever they were. We consequently regret to learn that there is an uneasy feeling in some quarters that the new Government contemplate putting a stop to the construction of the line, it even being said that the rails of the portion already laid are to be pulled up, and sent back to India. We may say at once that we do not believe Government will do anything so foolish. Our prestige would suffer more by such a measure than from the loss of a battle; for having once announced to the inhabitants of Kandahar and its neighbourhood that the Sirkar was going to bestow upon them the blessings of railway communication, and the Marris and other Baluch tribes having submitted to seeing the locomotive enter their districts, for us to retreat now, or even to pause, would enable our enemies to say that we were afraid to go on because we knew we had not the power to carry out our intentions. It would, in short, be a strong inducement to the malcontents to continue in the field against us, while it would shake the faith of our friends in our ability and determination to maintain our obligations.

For our own part we have always looked upon the Kandahar railway as the most satisfactory—almost the only satisfactory—result of the war. Politically, nothing can be better calculated to increase our influence across the frontier [illegible], and the safety of India demands that Afghanistan shall be thoroughly under the control of the Indian Government, nothing will ensure that control so effectually or so cheaply as a railway leading into the centre of the country. We believe that the advent of the locomotive will do more to reduce the unruly Pathan to our sway than half a dozen invasions of horse, foot, and artillery, and we trust, accordingly, that instead of reversing that portion of our policy, the new Government will do its utmost to forward it; that, however energetic Lord Ripon may be in bringing about the withdrawal of our troops, he will use his influence in pushing forward in their stead the appliances of peace and of commerce. To realise the political advantages that ought to follow the extension of the railway to Kandahar, it is almost sufficient to point to the position of that city on the map. Kandahar has always been fixed upon by the leading strategists of the day as the point marked by nature above all others as a base of operations for the defenders of India against foreign aggression. It is equi-distant from Herat, Kabul, and the Indus, and with a railway connecting it with the latter, it would be possible to strategically occupy and command Afghanistan from India long before an enemy advancing from Central Asia could contest the operation. But admitting that an invasion of India by a modern army is an impossibility—and will continue to be an impossibility for many years to come at Kandahar—we shall be in a position to put a stop even to the plundering raids which is all that Russia—our only possible enemy—may attempt to stir up when next we find ourselves arrayed against her in Europe. By intrigue, and with the aid of money and arms, together with a few troops, she might hope—as she hoped when she dispatched her embassy to Kabul—to induce the unruly and warlike tribes that surround that city to essay a descent upon their ancient looting grounds in the plains of Hindustan. But with the threat hanging over them of seeing their retreat cut off by the advance of a British army from Kandahar, we believe the tribes would never attempt to leave their homes; for, as we all know, an Afghan, unless he is a sworn Ghazi, will not risk a fight where the road does not lie clear behind him. In all our battles a flanking attack has invariably proved successful, and with a railway to Kandahar we would always be in a position to flank that line of advance upon India, along which the tribes, and their Russian friends must advance, if they advance at all. But Kandahar as a railway terminus will assuredly become the political as well as the commercial centre of Afghanistan, and it is in that to which we must look for the chief political advantage resulting from the construction of the railway. It is not so very long ago since the city was the capital of the country and the chief residence of its rulers, and there is no reason why it should not become so again, for when connected by rail with India, it will be one of the principal places, not only in Afghanistan, but in Central Asia, while the importance of Kabul must at the same time fall off. We are not prepared to deny that at present the best policy which Government might pursue with regard to Afghanistan would be to forthwith withdraw our armies from the neighbourhood of Kabul and to concentrate them at Jallalabad, allowing the tribes to fix upon their own ruler, and then compelling that individual, whoever he might be, to come to terms with us. It is not unlikely that this may prove the course which we shall eventually take, but it would be a huge error to abandon Kandahar in the same manner. We have there instituted an experiment which, so far, has proved entirely successful. There has been no mystery about our policy. We have proclaimed an Afghan Sirdar as the ruler under us, have given him the support of our troops, have abstained from any interference in the internal administration, and the result is that, with the exception of a few trifling disturbances, the country has been maintained in peace and tranquillity, while outside intrigue in the districts, acknowledging the sway of our nominee, is practically impossible. To throw over all these advantages now would be foolish in the extreme, and we sincerely trust, as we believe, that there is no foundation for the rumours to which we refer above.

Perhaps the commercial advantages that are to be derived from the construction of this railway are even of greater importance than the political results. From the most remote times Kandahar has always been considered one of the great commercial cities of Central Asia and in former days it was one of the principal bazars for the exchange of the commodities of India with those of the countries beyond the Oxus—even as far as Europe. Kandahar is the point where the roads from India, Seistan, Kabul, Herat, and Persia unite, and when connected with the coast by a line of rail, the city must inevitably take up its ancient leading commercial position. Meshed, Herat, Balkh and Bokhara with the countries beyond, and even Kabul itself, will then find in Kandahar their most convenient and cheapest markets in which to sell their own productions and to purchase those of Europe. Western Afghanistan by itself is, however, capable of great commercial development. Its hills support myriads of sheep whose wool forms the staple wealth of the country, and there is practically no limit to the extent to which the production of that wool may be increased. We believe that even now the traffic receipts of that portion of the line which is open to the public are most satisfactory and encouraging. All the trains are full, and the railway has only to be extended to Pishin and Kandahar to command in addition a remunerative goods traffic. We believe that Mr. Ross, the Traffic Manager of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, who recently traversed the distance between Jacobabad and Sibi, was very favourably impressed with the paying prospects of the section, and has recommended an immediate extension as far at least as Pishin when he is sanguine that the results will be still more satisfactory. It is to be hoped that that recommendation will not only be carried out, but that the original intention of the Government of India will be persevered in, and the railway extended to Kandahar itself.

THE telegram which we published yesterday on the deficit in the Indian Budget, and which we were able only briefly to refer to, contradicts so directly the statement made by Mr. Stanhope in his letter criticising Mr. Fawcett's statement that the late Government were aware of the deficit before the elections, but kept the information to themselves, that we can hardly believe that there has not been some mistake made in the dates mentioned in the telegram. In a letter to the London *Times*, dated 8th May, Mr. Stanhope writes:—"The allegation of the Postmaster General is that, on March 13—the day after the debate in the House of Commons on the subject—a telegram arrived at the India Office which showed conclusively that the estimated surplus for 1880-81 did not exist, but that, instead of a surplus, there was a deficit of three or four millions sterling; and that this information was either intentionally or carelessly withheld from Parliament, although ten days elapsed before the dissolution. Before making this statement the Postmaster General would have had no difficulty in verifying it by applying to his colleague the noble lord now at the head of the India Office. It is evident that he did not do so, for the allegation is not true. The telegram of March 13, to which the Postmaster General refers, contained no suggestion that the estimates for the war were inadequate, but was simply intended to urge upon the Secretary of State in Council the reduction of the weekly drawings upon India from forty-five lakhs to forty, or even less—a question which had then been for some time under discussion between the India Office and the Government of India. I may add that no telegram conveying the information stated by the Postmaster General reached the India Office at any time before the dissolution of Parliament." Reuter now informs us that the official correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State concerning the deficit in the last Indian Budget has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, and that "the first communication is a telegram *dated March* 13 from the Viceroy expressing an uneasy feeling that a mistake of some magnitude had been made in the Budget." If this telegram is correct it will be interesting to know how Mr. Stanhope will explain his letter. Of course Mr. Stanhope uses the words, "*The* telegram of March 13 *to which* the Postmaster General *refers*," and there may have been two telegrams of that date, but Mr. Stanhope subsequently says that "no telegram conveying the information stated by the Postmaster General reached the India Office at any time before the dissolution." The dissolution took place on the 24th March, and if it be true that the Viceroy telegraphed on the 13th March that he was uneasy because "a mistake of some magnitude had been made in the Budget," Mr. Stanhope would stand convicted by public opinion of something worse than equivocation. Meantime we must wait the confirmation of the date. It is interesting to note that the Government at home were not in a hurry to know the cause of the Viceroy's uneasy feeling, for six weeks were allowed to pass before the Home Government acknowledge the telegram, and suggested that it was imprudent in the Indian Government not to have used all the means in their power of increasing their revenue, but not a word of this was allowed to reach the public who were engaged in the elections; the Government, meantime, in asking for a re-election had claimed great credit for their successful management of the Indian finances. Mr. Stanhope in his letter writes that the effect of Mr. Fawcett's remarks was "to vilify the private character as well as the public conduct of his political opponents." But the facts which Reuter telegraphs are, in our opinion, stronger than any statements made by Mr. Fawcett, and if Reuter has not misled us as to dates the late Ministry will find it difficult to bring out either their political or private character untarnished from this unexpected disclosure.

THE Raja of Nabha, who was on Saturday last invested with the insignia of the Grand Commandership of the Star of India, is one of the elder branch of the Phulkian family of Cis Sutlej chiefs; the Raja of Jhind and the Maharaja of Puttiala being representatives of junior branches of this great and formerly powerful family. The loyalty and devotion of the Nabha chiefs to the British raj has been for years remarkable. As early as 1838 we find Raja Jaswunt Singh, the reigning Raja of Nabha, offering his services to the British Government in the commencement of the Kabul campaign, and though those services were then declined, the loyalty and friendly spirit of the offer were duly appreciated by the Governor General. But the Government did accept a loan of six lakhs of rupees, which the Raja offered towards the expenses of the Afghan war of 1838-39. Previous to this the faithful friendship of the Nabha chiefs was apparent, for as early as 1804 we find Jaswunt Singh declining to aid Holkar against the English; and during the Gurkha and Bikaneer campaign of 1810 and 1818 respectively he afforded material aid to the British, both in the way of carriage for troops and also of supplies. The present Raja's brother and immediate predecessor, Raja Bharpur Singh, during the Mutiny did the British Government signal loyal service, aiding the British with men and money. The present incumbent of the Nabha *gadee* has administered his State with wisdom and ability, and recently furnished the Government with a strong and efficient contingent for service with the troops operating in Afghanistan. They formed not the least effective of the troops sent by the various Punjab chiefs to form the contingent which under Brigadier General Watson, C. B., did such good service last year on the Kurrum line. For these services, and the loyalty and readiness to exhibit a friendly spirit and render assistance whenever required which both the present Raja and his distinguished predecessors have shown to the British, the dignity of being invested with the Order of the Star of India, is a reward well deserved.

THE Viceregal levée held on Saturday last was not as well attended as such ceremonies generally are. The public entrée usually is thronged with presentees; but whether or not uniforms were left behind, the sick list was fuller than usual, or the unavoidably absent list particularly large, the almost meagre attendance at the "birthday levée" was the subject of pretty general remark.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

STILL there is a dearth of military news and this dearth will continue till Parliament meets after the Whitsuntide holidays. Then I hope that the army will receive a little attention. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan has already given notice that he will, at an early date, call attention to the evil results of short service. This is spirited, honest, and patriotic of Sir Henry. His personal ends would have been much better served had he held his tongue on the subject, for the Radicals are still more Cardwellian than Cardwell, and I have reason to know that if Sir Henry had shown himself willing to fall in with the views of these military Nihilists, he would have got a good berth. I very much fear that the recommendations of Lord Airey's committee will be shelved unless a determined attempt be made by some independent members to have them fully discussed. I expect that General Massy's case will be brought before the House before the end of the session. The official world has done their best to stop all newspaper discussion on the subject. The matter has, however, now been fully taken up, and everything that appears is in Massy's favour. It is felt that he has been shamefully treated, and that the reparation made him is very imperfect. The Radical majority are certainly not well disposed towards General Roberts on account of the executions at Kabul.

Lord Ripon's appointment is not much admired in England, and curiously enough he had some difficulty in obtaining a Private and a Military Secretary. The indignation about the miscalculation of the expenses of the war is very great, and we may expect some fierce debates on the subject.

I understand that the Guards will retain their present white belts on peace time, and only use the brown belts in the field, and, I suppose, at peace manœuvres. There is no doubt, first, that the white belt is not suited for the field; second, that the buff belt is very ugly and not at all adapted for gala occasions. The simple solution is to retain the white belts for show occasions, and to use the brown belts for all occasions of work. Our uniform has greatly improved in comfort and suitability for the field during the last quarter of a century, but a good deal might yet be done. My idea is that our dress, especially that of officers, is far too complicated, or rather that there are too many sorts of dress. I should like to see one dress for work and another for show, with in addition a third dress for officers for balls, drawing rooms and levées. This latter dress should not, however, be obligatory, for, save in the case of a few, regimental officers are rarely asked to court balls and need not attend other balls, levees, or drawing rooms. The show dress might easily be converted at little expense into a court dress by the addition of a pair of light epaulettes—their place ordinarily being taken by shoulder straps and a pair of gold striped trousers. As to mess dress, either the working or the show coat might be worn open with a cloth waistcoat. Up to the date of the Crimean war the Guards wore at mess their ordinary coates with a white waistcoat. I hear that there is some idea, at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, of indicating the rank of officers by rings of lace round the cuff as in the navy. The best course would be to have a committee with representatives of all branches of the service as members to settle the uniform question, which undoubtedly needs reform. Our uniform is certainly not more handsome than that of many foreign armies, and is far more expensive and complicated. A Highland officer, for instance, may and does vary his dress in some eight or ten different ways.

The *World* is responsible for a report that the 20th and 21st Hussars are to be disbanded. I should much regret such a step, for cavalry can, least of all arms, be extemporised. It is true that six regiments of 800 sabres would be less expensive than eight of 600 sabres. Still there is an advantage in having a large number of cadres, and economy would be better effected by substituting the squadron for the troop system.

A grave injustice is being done to Commissary Knapp, who is about to be placed on the retired list on the reorganization of his department. He was originally in the Purveyors' department, and that fact seems to have caused a little prejudice against him. Moreover, he is not exactly what one would call a swell in either manner, dress, or appearance. He is, however, a most efficient, zealous, hard-working officer, and very superior to many officers who are to be retained in the department. Mr. Knapp has been mentioned in official reports in the highest terms by the generals under whom he has served.

I have just read the report for 1879 of the Royal School for Daughters of the Army. It begins in a sanctimonious strain which will give offence to many. The substance of the report is, however, satisfactory enough. Last year an increasing debt, then amounting to £1,424-7s. 2d was wiped out and several hundred pounds have been funded. This financial improvement is due chiefly to the success of the bazaar at Brighton last winter. It brought in £2,085 6s. 7d. for the school. Expenses have also been reduced to the extent of £622. There was only one case of serious illness during the year—namely, a case of slight scarlet fever. At the end of the year there were at Bath 71 and at Roehampton 52 pupils. Of these 69 were elected pupils paying £12 a year, 40 were pupils admitted by the committee on payment of a higher rate, 5 were pupils presented by the Patriotic Fund, 1 presented by the Secretary of State for India, 1 presented under rights of presentation for life, 1 presented under purchase for the occasion. Of the 123 pupils 10 are daughters of general officers, 49 daughters of field officers, 33 daughters of company officers, 2 daughters of paymasters, 1 the daughter of a quarter-master, 14 of medical officers, 6 daughters of army chaplains, 6 of commissariat officers, while 2 were supernumeraries. Of the latter one is the niece of the Lady Superintendent at Bath, whose long and valuable services it is thus sought to recognise; the other is the daughter of the Medical Superintendent of an institution at Roehampton who has rendered valuable assistance to the branch school at that place. She is, moreover, the grandchild of an officer. I do not see much objection to her admission, but I decidedly object to the precedent afforded by the admission of the Lady Superintendent's niece. Once a single civilian is let in others on various pretexts will be allowed to follow. Of the 123 pupils, 12 have lost both parents, 69 have lost their fathers, and 42 have both parents living, of whom 29 pay £80 a year.

The Nordenfeldt gun has been definitively adopted by the navy, its recent trials at Portsmouth having been most satisfactory. Complaints are made that at these trials the Holchkess cartridges were loaded with fine instead of coarse grained powder, and that the charge was so excessive that it had to be reduced for the rapid firing in order to prevent any further injury to the mechanism of the gun.

There has been in one of the London papers—the *Echo*, I think—a complaint that non-commissioned officers have of late years been treated very badly owing to so few of them—compared to the practice formerly—being given adjutantcies. I do not think there is much difference, and I am decidedly of opinion that, as a rule, an adjutant from the ranks is not so desirable as one who has joined the army with a commission. The former wants the necessary tact and manner, defects which are imperfectly compensated for by sometimes a better knowledge of mere drill. That voluminous author, Captain Grant—who, by the way, was only an ensign for a few months—has just published another military novel, called "The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders." The scene is laid partly in and near Stirling, partly in the Kurrum valley. It is a readable book of Captain Grant's usual type and is less disfigured by high falutin sentiment, stilted language, and offences against conventionalities than usual. Captain Grant has also been fairly posted in life on the field in India. There is, however, a desperate improbability in the description of the interior of an Afghan fort and the domestic life of an Afghan chieftain. Still the book is amusing, and to amuse is the chief object of a novel.

Steps have been taken to organise a review of volunteers, at which Her Majesty is to be requested to be present in Hyde Park, to celebrate the "coming of age"—*i. e.*, the 21st anniversary of the force. It is estimated that 50,000 men will take part in the performance.

There is absolutely no news. In reality nothing stirring, and the Horse Guards have issued the most stringent orders against any information being supplied to the papers. Hitherto this supply of information has been recognised and given under supervision, but the Duke has, I suppose, been annoyed at some of the remarks of the military papers. He will, however, only succeed for a time, and the only result of this order, will be that with true will be mixed up a good deal of false information. In the meantime, however, my resources are somewhat curtailed.

General Russell, C. B., is in a bad state of health.

THE MONSOON.

THE "chota bursat" or little burst of the monsoon in Bombay on Thursday evening, had the effect of lowering the temperature all yesterday by four degrees. But no rain fell yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, MAY 24.

ANOTHER Ghazi has been attempting the life of one of our soldiers. A bandsman of the 66th was, with some comrades, shopping in the city, when suddenly a man, calling out "I am a Ghazi" rushed at him and struck him in the chest and on the forehead. In another moment a sepoy from behind and a comrade from in front skewered the assailant through the heart with their bayonets. The weapon used by the Ghazi was a bayonet which used to belong to the old "Brown Bess." It was rusty and blunt. To this fact the soldier owes his escape, for he only received flesh wounds. This happened on the 20th. The man is rapidly recovering. In the evening the Ghazi's body was disposed of in a manner not calculated to encourage others to imitate his example. None of our posts or convoys have been attacked of late, but we cannot by any means conclude from this that the country round is settling down into a state of tranquillity. On the other hand, some serious rumours get abroad which cannot be without some foundation. The Khelat-i-Ghilzai road has become safer, but the other line on the Quetta side is said to be infested by a band of some 5,000 tribesmen in the neighbourhood of Chaman. These men are only waiting for a favourable opportunity to make another raid. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is the opinion of competent officers who have lately visited many villages off the line between this and Quetta, that the whole neighbourhood is disaffected and would rise in arms at the first chance offered to them. We keep a strong guard now in most of the posts along the line, but there are one or two unimportant ones still unprotected, and these have, I believe, been threatened. Yesterday a train of donkeys carrying merchandise was attacked by some 150 robbers within 20 miles of camp, which makes it appear as if these fellows were becoming bolder. A party of cavalry have been sent off to-day to patrol the road as far as Gatai. No man is better acquainted with the condition of the country about here than General Phayre, and he is fully alive, I understand, to the presence of a large armed body somewhere in his neighbourhood. The Governor, Shere Ali Khan, had the credit of punishing the tribes who took part in the attack of Dubrai, but it is doubtful if he ever reached the real offenders. He is now hanging the culprits, one each day in the city, but some of these, at least, are men who were captured by General Brooke and his party on their march up, and who were handed over to the Governor for punishment. One of the criminals who has just been hanged was the man who was found in possession of Major Waudby's horse.

General Phayre has recommended the immediate closing of the Bolan Pass and has sent in word that he is prepared to bring all stores, &c up the new route by Harnai and Gwal. This road is not yet finished, and the convoys will have to break bulk in one place, and probably use coolies as a means of transport. There is no doubt, however, that if left in General Phayre's hands, difficult as the task may be, it will be accomplished. By this Gwal road Quetta will be avoided and the old road will be struck at Killa Abdoola.

On the 7th instant General Brooke began sending out reconnaisance parties of 25 sabres, accompanied by one or two officers, from the various regiments. These parties continue to go out for the day once or twice a week and explore the country, returning with a map and description of the neighbourhood. The system is a good one as a precaution and better as a branch of military education. The engineers have been prospecting for a site for the new cantonment, but it is a matter on which it is difficult to come to a decision. The spot selected by Col. Hills, R. E., is just over the narrow ridge lying to the N. N. W. of the present camp. This site would have parallel hills lying to the S. S. E. and N. N. W. with a hill, known as the Brigade Major, to the east, whilst the fourth side would open out into the Argandeb Valley. On the hill between the present and the proposed cantonment might be placed guns which would command Kandahar city. If this is the spot selected the troops in future must be prepared for some grilling for the radiation from the hills on either side, which face alternately the morning and evening sun, would cause the heat in the little valley to be intense.

The health of the troops has not been improving lately. The base hospital building in cantonments is far too small for the force quartered here. The less serious cases have consequently to be treated in tents. Now that the hot weather is coming on these tents become almost unbearable in the day time from the heat and are cold at night. Both Brigadiers have been interesting themselves on behalf of these sick soldiers, and I am glad to notice that some *chupper* arrangements are being made to cover the tents. More accommodation will soon be available as two companies of the 7th Fusiliers are to camp out under the trees in the Argandeb Valley when suitable camping ground is found for them.

During the last fortnight experiments have been made on the compressed forage recently sent from England. There are two or three sorts of this preparation. One is composed of hay, oats and bran, all mixed. Some of the horses have been fed on this exclusively for a fortnight, the last seven days doing hard exercise, such as dragging about a gun for three hours a day. The result has been that almost without exception the horses, at the end of the trial, are hard and in good condition, and have been found quite up to their work. Each horse was allowed from 25 to 27 lbs. a day. One or two took a day or two to get accustomed to the food, but the majority took kindly to it.

Possibly some of your readers will wonder what has become of the transport ponies which were sent up in such large droves from the Deccan last year. A good number were despatched to this division, not a few of course have died, but a great many continue to do good work. We have about 150 in Kandahar where they appreciate their 2 lbs. of barley and limited ration of lucerne daily, but their ration is very limited, just about enough to keep them alive and no more; they are constantly in use carrying bedding for the sentries and conveying forage. Where they have been particularly useful on the road has been in carrying the kit of officers who have been obliged to make forced marches. The Commissariat have run out of potatoes for some time past, and now the rum has failed, so Mr. Thomas Atkins has to be contented with a ration of liquor made on the spot. The distillery is in the city managed by a native under the superintendence of a European officer. The spirit is distilled from rasins; it has an acrid taste but a not disagreeable aroma, and has the appearance of brandy. When the resources of this oasis are better known, probably other spirits and wines will be made from the abundance of fruit which is grown. The mulberries lie thick on the ground, it not being worth the while of the natives to gather them. Some enterprising man, one would think, could invent a means of turning to good account what is now thus left to waste. The apricots are coming in to the market in donkey loads. They may be had almost for nothing. There is a method of drying them, after which they are sent down to supply the Indian market and appear in the form of a stew on Bombay dinner tables.

Cricket has been growing slack of late. The weather is now too hot to allow of play being continued throughout the day. The lawn tennis grounds are used regularly every evening, and Lieut. Moss gets together several men for polo twice a week.

"Boxer," poor Major Waudby's dog, the surviver of the attack on Dubrai, has recovered from his wounds and enjoys freedom in the lines of the 19th N. I.

Captain Leckie, late Staff Officer of Transport, has taken over charge from Captain Law, R. A. as Brigade Major of the 2nd Division. Lieut. Alban takes Captain Leckie's place in the Transport Department. Captain Garnett's progress towards recovery goes on satisfactorily. He has had no symptom of a relapse.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hull, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs C F Anderson, Mr and Mrs T Greening and 3 children, Mrs Northorpe, Lieut H N Jervois, R A, Col C H Reay, Major C E D Branson, Mr and Mrs Woodrow and 2 infants Mrs Brown, 3 sons and infant, Capt R L Turner, Mr and Mrs Watkins and child, Mr Patell, Mr C Lynch, Mrs Reay, Mr H Mills, Mrs Lamb, Mr H R Skinner, and A L Ussuer, 2-22nd Regt.

For Brindisi—Mr Walter Scott, Mr McLauchlan Slater, Mr W T Berners, Mr T G F Palmer, and Mr J Mackillican.

For Venice—Colonel J Fulton, Mrs Fulton, Miss Fulton, Col G A Fulton, Mr P A Walker, General Little, Mr A Breul, and Mr A H Mahamed.

For Aden—Mr P Cursetjee Cowasjee, Col Gordon and 2 servants and Mr and Mrs Turner.

12th June, s s Nizam, Captain G W Brady.

For Southampton—Dr E C Beale, Surgeon Major J McN Donelley, Mrs Donelly, Mr R Barnaby and Mr Chick.

For Brindisi—Mr G I S Hodgekinson, C S.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KABUL, JUNE 4.

To-day a force under Colonel Collett, of the 23rd Pioneers, left Kabul, escorting stores, ammunition, &c., for the Ghazni brigades. It consisted of 300 men of the 23rd Pioneers and one squadron of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. The troops will march from General Hughes's brigade to meet the convoy in the Logar Valley. The ammunition consists of six thousand rounds of Martini-Henri and one hundred and twenty-four thousand Snider. Twelve hundred and thirty-six rounds are also sent for the artillery. One hundred and fifteen camels convey the above to near Jallalabad.

The Mullas are again endeavouring to raise the people for another attack.

ABDUL RAHMAN'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KABUL, JUNE 4.

The greatest secrecy is observed regarding the tenor of the reply of Abdul Rahman to the letters sent through the Mission, and it is impossible, at present, to obtain any information. This action of the authorities gives rise to many surmises, one being that in spite of the apparent friendliness of the Sirdar he has made certain concessions on the part of Government conditional on his acceptance of their proposals; another rumour is in circulation to the effect that he declines to accept any of our propositions. Mahomed Afzal Khan is still at Khanabad and will remain there during further correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

Ebrahim Khan, a member of the Mission sent to Turkistan, has arrived at Sherpur. He brings with him a letter from Abdul Rahman, but no final answer to our offer of the Amirship. Ebrahim Khan has a Russian photograph of Abdul Rahman which the latter has given him. The Sirdar seems to be a fine handsome man, about forty years of age. Ebrahim Khan reports him to be by far the most civilized, courteous and intelligent Afghan he has ever met. He seemed to be very glad to see ou Mission.

THE LUGHMAN VALLEY FORCE.

No news has yet arrived concerning the operations of the flying columns down the line both in the Lughman Valley and towards Chupriar Rud; they should now be punishing the tribes.

Two mountain guns, captured at Kabul, have been presented to Badshah Khan, chief of Kunar, north of Jallalabad, as a reward for his good services.

The first Turkistan kafila has arrived from Bamian.

GENERAL ARBUTHNOT'S FORCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

General Arbuthnot marched from Safed Sang on the 3rd to enter Lughman to punish the cattle raiders and restore order in parts of Lughman near the line of communications. No opposition is likely either in Kama or Lughman. The Wali left Kandahar on Monday and proceeded to Girishk. He is accompanied by about 450 infantry and 800 tribal cavalry. On the 3rd June a reconnoitring party under Captain Harris started for Mawand, a few miles north of the Girishk road. Mawand is the property of the Wali and his family, and is said to be fertile, cool and healthy. No disturbance has taken place on the Chaman road lately, and the country is generally quiet. There is no fresh news from Herat. The report that Ayub has left the city is unconfirmed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BURIALS BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In the House of Lords last night the Ministerial Bill to permit the burial of Dissenters in churchyards and cemeteries without the use of the Church of England service for the dead was read a second time.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons last night the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that no financial irregularities on the receipts side of the Indian Budget had been discovered.

THE MURDERER OF COLONEL COMMERAOFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 3.

The Sultan has submitted the sentence of death passed on the murderer of Colonel Commeraoff to the consideration of the Ulemas.

MR. GOSCHEN AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 3.

The Right Hon'ble G. J. Goschen presented his credentials at Constantinople to-day, when he expressed his hope to the Sultan that he would execute such reforms as would assure prosperity to his subjects of all races and religions.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 3.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	52 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	85¼

Arrivals.—Europa and Australia.

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The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

Oriental Bank Shares	£19
Chartered „ „	£22
Chartered Mercantile Shares	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£36-10

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£14,400,000	Dec. £100,000
Bills Discounted	£20,100,000	Inc. £700,000
Bullion	£27,700,000	Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46 per cent.

THE Government of Siam has just now under contemplation the subject of appointing ambassadors to some of the courts in Europe.

WE are requested to state that absence on a visitation tour prevented the Bishop of Bombay accepting the Governor's invitation to dinner at Malabar Point last Tuesday.

THE number of coolies imported into the Sylhet District alone for the tea gardens last year is estimated at upwards of 3,000. Desertions have largely decreased. Seventeen new gardens were registered during the year, so that the tea industry cannot be in a very bad way after all.

IT is stated that Prince Ngyoung Yon, who is now in Calcutta, is not in any way connected with the insurrection headed by his younger brother, Prince Ngyoung Oke, escaped from Calcutta. The elder brother declares that the younger prince has acted without his knowledge.

IT is reported that, in consequence of the falling-off in the revenue of Ceylon for this year, the Executive Government have given orders to the "spending departments" to cease expenditure as far as possible. As a consequence, certain public works for which money had been provided have come to a stand-still.

IN Bombay a tramcar is a tramcar, whether it runs on the last or the first day of the week. In Glasgow, however, they have different terms for this useful public vehicle according to the time at which it passes along the road. It may be a tramcar on Saturday, but on the "Sawbath," according to one authority, it is a "travelling mountain of sin." This is rather hard upon the useful tramcar.

THE correspondent of the Paris *Debats* has been visiting the island of Cyprus, and in a letter from Larnaca he gives an account of what he saw. The whole country was *en fete*, jubilant over the victory of the English Liberals and the defeat of Lord Beaconsfield. This ungrateful place of arms was illuminating itself; towns and villages were lighted up by night, and there were "demonstrations" by day.

THE authorities of Perth Prison have curious ideas about penal discipline. It appears, so runs the tale, that the other day one of the inmates was guilty of some trifling act of insubordination, and had to be accordingly punished. This was done, of all ways in the world, by making the offender partly dress in female attire. Here the narrative stops short at the most interesting point. Where is the enterprising Mr. Greenwood, the "amateur casual," that he does not make this atrocity the subject of a long article in the D. T.

THE attempt of Colonel Prejevalsky to reach Lhassa has turned out a failure. A letter has been received from him through Pekin, which was written at Siningfu, on the 20th of March. On entering Tibet last year, from Kokonor, he had been attacked by Tanguts, but these he defeated. His way was then barred by Tibetan troops, and 250 versts from Lhassa a messenger came from the Grand Lama, saying that the travellers would not be allowed to proceed. Prejevalsky was therefore obliged to return, and he expected to reach Russian territory in August.

ACCORDING to the news from Mandalay, "dacoity" has assumed alarming proportions in Upper Burma. South of the frontier the present commotion is regarded as revolution. The Mandalay authorities are no doubt interested in making it appear as if disturbance was the work of robbers: but this will avail them little if the dacoits have carried the country with them. The "dacoity" theory is insufficient to account for the very ugly facts of the present situation. A revolution of some sort, in Mandalay, is only what most people in British Burma have been expecting for months.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the little Roman Catholic chapel at Simla which used never to be full has for the last two or three Sundays been so filled with worshippers that chairs had hastily to be borrowed from the neighbouring houses to accommodate the unexpected congregation. Is this a sign of the times? And what does this fact portend? The priest, Father Polycarp, as he is called, attached to the Simla convent of Jesus and Mary, officiates in this chapel, and has been heard to say he hopes for great things from the advent of Lord Ripon; he even counts upon being able to build, not only a larger chapel, but a magnificent cathedral.

A HOME paper informs us that the wise men of the ancient burgh of Dunfermline have distinguished themselves in a very striking manner. It was proposed that a member of the Town Council should move that the public baths be opened on Sunday from seven to nine o'clock to give all good citizens the chance of having a good wash before they went to the kirk. But Dunfermline rose in horror and affright at the proposed desecration of the Sabbath, and, by a decisive vote of fifteen to three, entered a solemn protest in favour of dirt and orthodoxy, alleging that public Sunday washing was an offence against morality and the ten commandments. With ablutions thus tabooed, if Sunday came a little oftener in the week than it does, Dunfermline's inhabitants would hardly be admissible into polite society. It does not matter when Dunfermline, as it did the other day, raises its voice against such a trifle as the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the Viceroyalty of India. When it legislates on soap and water its erraticisms are more serious.

THE rebellion in Albania has been opened with three or four fine theatrical scenes. At one of these an Albanian chief, who claims to be directly related to Alexander the Great, addressed his countrymen in a stirring burst of eloquence, and, after comparing the Turks to a variety of unpleasant beasts, asked those present if they were going to be domineered over any longer. The meeting promptly said in their own language that they were dogs and the sons of dogs if they meant to stand it. Then ensued a curious spectacle. About a hundred and fifty Albanians were present who held commissions from the Sultan, and who were decorated by the Porte for active service in the field. These, with striking unanimity, tore their medals off, and the whole assembly proceeded to jump on the discarded emblems of honour, the last words of the chairman being the rousing shout of "Bairaktar of the tribe of Hotti, do your duty." At this moment the gentleman of "the tribe of Hotti" smote a stout flag-post in two with his yataghan, and the Sultan's flag fell to the ground. If all the men of Hotti are as strong armed as this, and as indignant as the hundred and fifty medal-spurners, there will be some tall fighting before Italy "solves" the Albanian question, which the Powers have so kindly handed over to her care.

MUNSUB is a word in use in the Nizam's Government synonymous with the word pension, but having, it appears, a much wider significance. *Munsub* is paid on a somewhat liberal scale in the Hyderabad administration generally under three heads :—1. To the family or descendants of those who die after long or honourable service. 2. To the children of influential and well-paid officials. 3. To strangers through the influence or partiality of big functionaries. A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, writing on this subject, is much scandalised at the policy of dispensing the two last mentioned sorts of *munsub*, which, he says, is nothing else than a premium to the children and dependants of fatly remunerated officials to pass the remainder of their natural lives in mere sluggishness. Nor is this system of "payment by favour" in any way a restricted one, for supposing an officer to have five or six or even more sons they are all well provided for so soon as they are big enough to be paraded before the ministerial presence and have learnt to make a courtly obeisance. The writer in the *Jam-i-Jamshed* is all the more disgusted and surprised that a statesman of the intelligence of Sir Salar Jung should lend himself to a system calculated to promote indolence at the cost of efficiency, and suggests that the money lavished to such meaningless purposes hitherto be spent in defraying the cost of educating some youths in arts and sciences. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* seems to have a particularly keen scent for anything approaching a scandal.

A MADRAS paper has the following :—The Father Kerr who has been appointed Chaplain to His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, K. G., the new Viceroy of India, is probably Mr. William Hobart Kerr (a grandson or the sixth Marquis of Lothian by Lady Henrietta Hobart, a cousin of the first Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras), who resigned the Madras Civil Service in 1867, and obtained an invalid pension when he was aged thirty-one, took orders in the Church of Rome, became a Jesuit, and has for some time been connected with Stonyhurst College. If the Father is not the whilom Commissioner of Coorg, he is probably Father W. H. Kerr's younger brother, Henry Schomberg Kerr, formerly a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, who also took holy orders, and became a Jesuit about twelve years ago. Father W. H. Kerr, M. C. S., (Retired) and Father H. S. Kerr, R. N., (Retired) are the sons of the Hon'ble and Rev. H. F. C. Kerr for merly rector of Dittisham, Devonshire, and are nephews of General Lord Mark Kerr. We may add with regard to the identity of the Father Kerr, who is likely to be a prominent figure in the Court of the new Viceroy, that, a correspondent writes :—"If he is the same Mr. Kerr I know, and I have no doubt he is, he must be now mere than sixty years of age. He is without exception one of the best priests I ever met. He was connected with St. Peter's Church, Westminster. The Marquis of Bute tried to get hold of him as Chaplain, but Cardinal Manning would not let him go. He is a secular priest, but is called 'Father' Kerr because he belonged to the Oblates of S. Charles Borromeo."

MILITARY JOTTINGS.

BY A SUBALTERN.

THESE rough jottings do not profess to be anything more than occasional notes on the lighter side of military life, mixed here and there with anecdotes of things in general. I have not the slightest inclination to criticize the acts of those in authority, and indeed it would be (to say the least) very bad taste to do so. In an up-country station like this, where we get our news about four days after you do in Bombay, all reference to affairs at the front would be woefully out of date, and if I were to indulge in stale criticism of the past, or imaginative forecasts as to the future, these jottings might become open to Sheridan's criticism on some speech, that "it contained a great deal of what was new, and of what was true; but that unfortunately what was new was not true, and what was true was not new." But although poor Major Waudby's death is fast receding into the past, it is impossible to refrain from saying a word about it. His noble defence of Dubrai and gallant death is simply the most heroic episode of this Afghan campaign. Major Waudby and his two sepoys of the 19th have not only made their own regiment famous, but have done honour to the whole Bombay army, and the whole Bombay army ought to join in the memorial to these gallant and devoted soldiers.

* * *

Now that these wonderful elections are fairly over, one recalls the fact that there was a good deal of rioting and rough play, and calling out the military, but very little of the wit and fun that used to be pleutiful enough at elections in the good old days. I always like to remember the story of Fox asking a pompous and self-satisfied tradesman, for his vote. "Sir," said the tradesman, "I admire your talents, but d—n your principles." "Sir," rejoined Mr. Fox with equal politeness, "I applaud your candour, but d—n your manners." People are now-a-days too much in earnest to indulge in these epigrammatic amenities of speech.

* * *

MY C. O. is the best and kindest of men, but he has no soul for poetry. The other evening after mess he and I were sitting outside in the mess verandah and it was one of those glorious nights, almost peculiar to India when the whole heaven seemed ablaze with stars. "Look Colonel," I cried enthusiastically, "what a splendid sight! Look at all the glorious stars! Look at Orion and his belt." "Who the devil's Naryen?" said my revered C. O. gruffly, as he took his long Trichy out of his mouth." "Qui hai," I said sadly "peg lao."

* * *

THEY really don't know how to settle their religious quarrels at home. In England they have endless law suits which end in nothing. In China they manage these things much better, as witness the following slightly compressed account from the last *Edinburgh Review*. "In Kwei-Chow, for example," says the Reviewer, "in 1860, some litigation between a Moslem family named Ma, and a Confucian called Tung, resulted in a massacre of all the Moslems of the town. The neighbouring Mahomedans came to avenge them, and in turn massacred the whole of the Confucian population. The streets were so full of the dead that, in order to clear a way, they had to pile the bodies one a top of the other against the walls of the houses, and the wounded were so entangled among the dead that they could not extricate themselves, and so perished miserably in the loathly heap. Famine followed hard on the heels of slaughter, and the people were reduced to eating human flesh." Here follow some famine details of a peculiarly revolting nature, but the naive way in which the Edinburgh Reviewer relates the end of this unfortunate squabble is truly charming. He says: —"Happily Monsignor Faurie succeeded in patching up the quarrel, *before it went any further*, and since then it is said perfect harmony has reigned." That phrase "before it went any further" is quite perfect under the circumstances.

* * *

I AM not a great stickler for etiquitte, and I always remember with pleasure the story of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette and her donkey. The Queen who was harassed and worried out of her life at the French Court on matters of etiquette by Madame de Noailles, was riding on her donkey one day, when the brute fell with her, and Her Majesty lay on the ground, and laughingly declined to move until Madame de Noailles had decided whether it was etiquette for her or the donkey to rise first.

* * *

Now I am free to confess that I, in common with many brother subalterns, suffer severely from never being able to recollect what is the proper etiquette for the brass spike that adorns our helmets. The civilian will sometimes observe the British subaltern warlike and imposing, with his spike glittering in the sun; at other times the helmet is surmounted by the modest white button. It is very puzzling at first. When I go to a regimental court martial, I wear my button; at a district court martial my spike. When I am on garrison duty in white I wear my spike but not my sash; on garrison duty in red I wear my spike and my sash. I get so bothered over the whole thing that before I go on any duty, I rapidly put myself through a sort of catechism, thus: "Am I in white, or red? Am I to wear spike or button? If I wear spike do I wear sash? Do the sash and the button go together?" The end of it all is, that I invariably do the wrong thing, and get wigged by our Adjutant whose frank opinion of me is that I am the biggest—never mind what—he ever came across.

* * *

LET me speak a few words seriously and with great respect of Sir F. Haines' memorandum on the famous Simla Commisson. Every military man should study it carefully. It is a well argued, forcibly written and clearly expressed piece of criticism, and it sounds the death-knell of the much talked-of Commission. And be it noticed that Sir F. Haines by no means takes the jaunty view so common now, that the senior officers of the Indian army may be got rid of anyhow, with the very scantiest ceremony. On the contrary, His Excellency holds that these gentlemen "having honourably maintained their position," are entitled to every consideration at the hands of the Government, and he scouts the idea of the Commission, to only give the offreckonings to a few selected officers. Kissing goes by favour, and very properly too; but these selections would also go by favour, and not quite so properly.

* * *

WHEN the constitution of the Simla Commission was first known, with a civilian at the head of it, many Indian papers were jubilant, but military men shook their heads. The proper man to have been at the head of the Commission was the Commander-in-Chief in India. The whole proceedings have been submitted for his judgment, and he has unsparingly condemned them. Then why not have had the benefit of his opinion, of his authority, of his practical knowledge on the Commission? It is like a court martial which has sat on the culprit and condemned him, but as the Chief refuses to confirm the proceedings, the whole thing comes to naught.

* * *

ONE word more. The summary way in which Sir Ashley Eden, as head of the Commission, disposes of the Commander-in-Chief in India is really delightful. His Excellency is not to have a seat in the Supreme Council,—so he will know nothing of our political relations with neighbouring States. By breaking up the Presidency armies into army corps, our Chief in India is left with nobody to command, and nothing to do, and as Sir Frederick Haines justly points out, "the name of Commander-in-Chief is indeed reserved to him, but he is stripped of everything like real command over troops."

* * *

CIVILIANS think that military men are mostly fools. I expect their opinion of us would fall even lower if we had a commission of officers to enquire into the duties and salaries of eminent members of the Civil Service.

* * *

BUT it is no good bothering about army commissions, or trifles of that sort. It is best to imitate Sheridan, of whom it is related that once, when he was dining at Somerset House, and the party were sitting over their wine, a servant came rushing in exclaiming "Sir, sir, the house is on fire." "All right," said Sheridan, "bring another bottle of claret. It isn't *my* house." "Carpe diem," says wise old Horace, which in India may be translated to mean that we had better enjoy our peg and our weed to-day, and let to-morrow look after itself.

* * *

THERE is a great deal of what may be called undeveloped poetry in the Field Exercise, and I proposed to our Adjutant the other day that we should jointly sketch the career of a recruit, as influenced by the teachings of the drill book. We would imagine our recruit full of solemn feelings on being initiated into the mysteries of the goose-step; we would draw his feelings of exhilaration on doing the "balance step without gaining ground"; his rapture when he *did* gain ground; his emotion on halting; the anguish of mind that would seize him when first put into that difficult position called "standing at ease"; his surprise when he first "changed feet" with the rest of the squad, but found he had his own after all; the lust of conquest that would seize on him when he doubled, the sense of awe with which he would receive the order to "mark time"; the joy of being dismissed as a squad:—the—but when I had thus discoursed so far, I found that our Adjutant had bolted, and that I was addressing an astonished orderly who was waiting with the order book. So I collapsed.

* * *

THERE can be no doubt that Major Waudby might have retreated from his post (which was quite untenable) without the slightest loss of reputation, but he carried out to the letter the noble words of a great English author, who says: "Fame, they tell you, is air, but without air there is no life for any; without Fame there is none for the best." And Major Waudby has won fame that can never die, and no more fitting words could be found for his epitaph.

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

THE Queen's birthday is always a *gala* day at Simla amongst the Volunteers and their friends, and as the latter are numerous, one might safely say that the majority of the inhabitants of this favoured sanitarium are *en fête*.

The day's proceedings commence, of course, with the usual parade and *feu de joie*. The volunteers mustered very strong, about 200, including the cadet company. The latter is composed wholly of the boys belonging to Bishop Cotton's School, and are as smart a body of young soldiers as would be seen anywhere, their smartness and general efficiency doing infinite credit to Captain Charles, who commands this company. The *feu de joie* was very creditably performed. After this the corps marched down to Annandale under the command of Lieut. Colonel Peterson, who for over twenty years has identified himself with the 2nd P. V. Rifles, and devoted his utmost energies to the encouragement of the movement and the improvement of his corps, who, in point of getting up, smartness and general efficiency, will compare well with any corps in India.

At Annandale the Volunteers found waiting for them a team of 15 files belonging to the 72nd Highlanders under the command of Lt. Wallace, the Instructor of Musketry to that regiment, and the following competitions took place:—

The teams moved out and took ground between certain flags posted, and at a distance of 600, each team judging its own distance for itself, fired three volleys at two frames 10 ft. long and 5 ft. high, representing half a battery of artillery, with guns and gunners which were painted upon them. At this competition the Volunteers were the most successful, making 173 hits to the 72nd's 129.

The teams then changed position, and at 450 yards were ordered, while in extended order, to fire at a supposed enemy, also in extended order, entrenched, their heads being alone visible; the heads in question being represented by white painted chatties or *gurrahs*. The Volunteers here scored 23 hits against 18 of the Highlanders. The teams moved to 250 yards closer, than at the herein just described, competition and fired three volleys at a screen representing artillery similar to that referred to; at this competition both teams scored the full number of possible hits, namely 90. No previous practice from their positions was allowed, and as the two teams had to judge their own distance, the test of their efficiency was an excellent one. Two prizes were given for the best aggregate scores at these competitions. The first prize was won by the Volunteers who scored 286 against 237 notched by their adversaries. The Home team, therefore, won by 49 points. The 14th Sikhs were also invited to join in the competition; but for some unaccountable reason their commanding officer would not allow them to take part in it. This seems a very great pity. The more *camaraderie* and good feeling is encouraged between the Regulars and Volunteers the better it will be for the nation. There can be no disgrace in a defeat by either Volunteers and Regulars, and if the latter do not mind incurring the risk of such defeat, surely the Sikhs might have joined. At any rate they could not have lost anything by it, and might have been rewarded by a consolation prize.

The Volunteer *vs.* Highlander contests over the rest of the day was devoted to games of all kinds, assaults of arms, contests of various kinds; the day's proceedings ending with a dance and a Gymkhana meeting. The whole day's festivities passed off without a single *contretemps*, and every one was pleased.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE SOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you wish to grow rich suddenly invest largely in "Bombay snobs." Buy them at your price and sell them at theirs; and in the course of twelve months you will be able to retire with a very large fortune! More anon. Meantime PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A HUMANE SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the condition of the Bombay buggy-horse seems to be attracting some attention, permit me to make one small suggestion in his behalf. It is that instead of his being compelled to wear a *bit* in his mouth all day, a trial be made of the *bar across the nose* which is commonly worn by the horses of hackney carriages in Naples, and which enables its wearer to eat and drink in comfort, and at the same time spares his mouth those cruel jerks and tugs to which it would otherwise be liable at the hands of a hard-hearted or thoughtless driver. A pattern head stall fitted with the bar above described might easily be obtained from Naples, and, if approved, copied by the *mochees* and *lohars* of Bombay. VIATOR.

LORD RIPON'S FIRST SPEECH IN INDIA.

BOMBAY had once again, on Tuesday last, the privilege—if such it be—of being the first to welcome a newly-appointed Viceroy in royal fashion of its Corporation, bearing the ambitious legend of *primus in Indis*, greeting the representative of the Queen in an address of well-chosen words and hearing from him his first public utterance in India. Lord Ripon's reply to the address was characterised by modesty and caution, creating the impression that as Viceroy he will be a safe man. If the Corporation of Bombay or anybody else innocently expected that a clearly-defined programme of the leading lines of the future policy of the Indian Government would be given by one capable of speaking with the highest authority, they were doomed to disappointment. Lord Ripon will have the world approve or disapprove of the policy and acts of his administration, by the best of all tests, that of facts. His reference to Indian famines and the anxieties and burdensome responsibilities heaped upon the Government of India by their occurrence; to the hope that the Afghan war will be honourably closed without any sacrifice of British interest and prestige, and to the development of the resources of the country was couched in language so cautious and modest, and yet so firm that, while no definite ideas and hopes in the public mind could be raised, no pledges given which the unfolding of unexpected events might leave perforce unredeemed, the impression left is, to put it curtly, that Lord Ripon means work.—*Madras Times.*

THE maiden speech of our new Viceroy, which was delivered on Tuesday in reply to the address of the Bombay Corporation, is marked by the simplicity and earnestness that are regarded as traits of Lord Ripon's character. A Viceroy cannot be too much on his guard, against encouraging the public whom he is to rule to expect great things from his reign. Lord Ripon was, therefore, wise in not boasting as he put his armour on; he was prudent in declining to make the community of India any large promises, or to lay before them a special programme. He will strive to bring the Afghan war to an "early and honourable conclusion;" he hopes to contribute to the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of India; he wishes to assist in promoting the prosperity of the people; and he trusts that the lessons of the late famine will not be lost on the Government. But he is sensible of the great responsibility that lies upon him with respect to the great and difficult task with which the Queen has entrusted him. Lord Ripon is too affluent already to care about the emoluments of the Viceroyalty, and being a Marquis and a Knight of the Garter, there is not much left for him to hope for as the reward for his services in this country except the satisfaction that he may derive from knowing that he has been useful to India. He has a great task before him, and he will need every faculty that he possesses to bring about an early and also an honourable termination of the war, and to restore the financial credit of the Government of India. No fear need be entertained that he will consent to be "the mere supple instrument, the mere echo and duplicate of the Minister at home." He accepts office not in view of its "loaves and fishes," or to promotion in the peerage, or to admission to the most distinguished Order of Knighthood; and he can resign it without much sacrifice if he should be called upon to carry out a policy that he disapproves. He thus offers a remarkable example of disinterestedness.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Chilperic," 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Rydal Hall (s), Lloyd, from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assam (s), to Australia; Clan Lamont (s), Levock, Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S.S. Chindwara entered the Prince's Dock on Thursday last and was berthed alongside the west wharf.

ARYA SUDHARMODUYA SABHA.—The eighth lecture in connection with the Sabha will be delivered in Gujarati by the well known Pundit Guttoo-Lallaji at Madhav Baug to-morrow at 6 p. m. Subject,—"Comment on Ishavasia, a portion of Yajoor *Ved.*" Hindoo gentlemen are requested to attend.

TRESPASS.—Cassia Hybuttee was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for trespassing in the premises of Hajee Hoossein without any reasonable excuse.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Cassia Bapoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to one month's rigorous imprisonment for being found loitering between sunset and sunrise on the Esplanade Cross Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

ACCIDENT.—A labourer employed at the drainage works, opposite the Crawford Markets, was seriously injured yesterday morning by the accidental explosion of a charge of dynamite. The injured man was removed at once to the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital for treatment. Police enquiries are being made in the matter.

MR. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Actuary of the "Oriental Life Office" and "Indian Guarantee Association," goes home by to-day's mail steamer on six months' furlough. Mr. McLauchlan Slater, with the exception of a previous six months, has had fifteen years' continuous service (pretty hard and arduous some of it) and residence in Bombay.

A JUMP OUT OF A WINDOW.—On Thursday afternoon a Bhatia, named Virjee Ooka, who is said to have been insane for the past two years, and who resided in Borah Bazaar Cross Lane, Fort, suddenly jumped from the 2nd floor of his house through a window on to the public street, a height of about twenty-five feet, and sustained serious injuries. He is being attended to by a medical man at his own residence.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sonapore burial ground on view of the body of Cassee, woman, who died from injuries sustained by an accidental fall from a ladder on the 23th ultimo. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held on the same day by the Coroner at the Mazagon Bunder on view of the body of Thenjoo, a calassee, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the day previous by his having been accidentally struck by the stem of a prow. Verdict accordingly.

THEFTS.—Abdoolally Shurifally was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sixteen caps, valued Rs. 3-8-0, the property of Damodhur Toolseedass. He was fined Rs. 301 or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.—Wittoo Moroo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing a concertina, valued Rs. 3, belonging to Muddun Bundoobhoy. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Ragoojee Dev and two others were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a neck ornament, valued Re. 1, the property of one Dhellising. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two to one month's similar imprisonment each.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE theatre on Thursday evening last was very poorly attended, owing probably to the threatening appearance of the weather. However, Dave Carson's Variety Company, in their grand Olio of specialities, went through the programme for the evening in their usual lively spirit. "The flags we love to see" by Mr. Joseph Arthur and his rapid charcoal sketches appeared to give the most satisfaction to the audience and gained the greatest applause. Dave Carson as usual in his eccentricities caused roars of laughter. The song "The Wolf," by Mr. Oakley, and Miss Lizzie Wilson in her impersonation of "The last Duchess" were well received. The sisters K. and L. Hederwick, accompanied by Miss Wilson, performed the triple song and dance with much grace. The farce entitled, "That Boy Pete" kept the house in laughter during the whole act. This evening Miss Clara Stanley takes her grand farewell benefit, when the extravaganza "Chilperic" will be performed for the first time in India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

GRANT ROAD.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a. m., and 6 p.m., and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Mazagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m, and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p.m. and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home at 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, 30th May.—The barometer continues to fall over nearly the whole of India, most so in the Punjab and the Deccan, where the fall since yesterday is 1 cent and upwards. In Bengal the fall is small; and locally at Calcutta and Patna there has been a slight rise. The lowest pressures are those of the Punjab and Jubbulpore. The winds are northerly at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Cuttack, southerly in Lower Bengal, east at False Point, Patna, and Benares, and westerly in Rajputana and the Peninsula; everywhere light. In Guzerat and Sind they have fallen in strength, and, excepting a dust-storm at Allahabad and one or two thunder-storms and showers in Lower Bengal and the Deccan, the weather is generally fine. At Colombo the wind continues to blow strongly from south-west, and the sky is overcast. Bangalore has 1½ inches of rain, and Diamond Island 1½ inches. Elsewhere the falls are slight.

A MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY RAO SAHEB MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM NILKANTH.

FIRST NOTICE.

THE Educational Department of this Presidency has been lately brought into prominent notice and its doings largely discussed by and through the Press. Some advocate radical changes in that department, others, chiefly those connected with it, consider that a supply of first class men from Oxford or Cambridge would make it the *beau ideal* of a department. Before any intelligent conclusion can be drawn on a subject so wide and various in its bearings, the public require to know what that department is actually doing towards the education of the people, and what is the nature and character of the instruction supplied in the schools under its care. We have good reason to believe that the intelligent public know very little of the instruction given, especially in vernacular schools. As our contribution towards supplying the public with information on the subject, we would at present refer to the teaching of history in the vernacular schools of Gujarat.

The Manual of the History of India, compiled by Rao Saheb M. R. Nilkanth, goes forth with the *imprimatur* of the Director of Public Instruction. History has long been taught in the vernacular schools of Gujarat; and this book published only last year and which now supersedes all other school histories, may fairly be presumed to be the best, as it is the latest, effort of the Educational Department in the direction of Indian history. The compiler, a Nagar Brahmin, is Head Master of the Training College, Ahmedabad, and Gujarati translator to the Educational Department. Some time ago several modest native papers put him forward as a candidate for an inspectorship. *Apriori*, we might expect him to be able to compile a small school history of India in his own vernacular thoroughly. Not to be capable of this would be to argue him utterly unfit for the responsible post that he occupies. How he has performed this work, which has obtained the approval of the late Inspector of the Northern Division and of the Director of Public Instruction, we shall now see.

On taking up this little book we were greatly pleased with the arrangement of the historic periods by far the best that exists at least in any Gujarati history of India. But our attention was directed to Pope and Lethbridge's histories of India, and by comparing them with this manual, we discovered that, whatever is praiseworthy in the arrangement, is due to those authors and not to this compiler. We also hasten to state that so far as we noticed in a careful reading of this book the dates of battles, treaties, &c., are correct so far as *modern* times are concerned. But when we have said this much we have said all that any unprejudiced and competent man could say of the book.

To understand the character of the pabulum supplied to young Gujaratis in this manual, we must, for the sake of clearness, state that the History of India may be broadly divided into four great periods which, however, more or less overlap each other. The first extends from the mythical period of Indian history down to the Mussulman invasion in the 11th century. The second period embraces the times of the Mussulman dominion. The third includes the rule of Hindu princes in modern times—and chiefly the Mahrattas. The fourth and last, the rule of Europeans, chief of these being of course the English. The first and third periods represent India, or certain portions of it, under the rule of native princes; the second and fourth periods represent her under the sway of foreigners. So much premised, the two chief characteristics of this manual are :—

(1). The fullest possible exhibition of the woes and sufferings brought on India by her foreign conquerors, while as a rule the strictest silence is preserved as to any benefits they may have conferred on her; and,

(2). Unbounded admiration and praise of everything native and of the benefits attaching to native rule, together with the suppression and concealment of all its vices, cruelties and miseries, or where this was impossible, the toning of them down and excusing of them. We say without fear of contradiction, that the one inevitable result of the teaching of this history is to excite in the minds of every native, every boy who reads it, a vehement longing for the return of the golden age of native rule, and equally as vehement a desire of vengeance on the hated foreigner. The Brahmin compiler was far too astute to enunciate any such proposition in his book, but it may be read as clearly between the lines as if it were printed in full at the top of every page.

The compiler has two distinct sets of terms to characterize the various rulers of India. When speaking of native rule under the first or third periods, these are "mighty men," "glorious emperors," "great kings," (p. 10), "powerful warriors," "skilful commanders," "great patriots," "able *karbharis*," &c., &c. (pp. 85—108). When speaking of the second and fourth periods—that is, during Mussulman and European rule, he has the whole vocabulary (a very extensive one) of Gujarati abusive language at his command; and on every page, besides others, we meet with such expressions as "bloodthirsty," "heartless butchers," "cut-throats," "ferocious tigers," "uncivilized barbarians," "savages," "wild," "jungly," "treacherous, villains," "plunderers of the people," "devastators of the country," &c. &c, (pp. 23—54, &c.) These epithets are applied chiefly to Mussulmans, though by no means solely to them. To get at the pith and marrow of this manual we must compare the compiler's statement regarding these different periods.

The author delights in summaries—intended no doubt to assist the young student in drawing the moral lessons to be derived from the history of the different periods. These afford him an excellent opportunity for moralising, at which he is a perfect dab. The man has mistaken, it is clear his vocation. It is not a schoolmaster, but a preacher of morality or a stump orator to arouse the Hindus to a sense of their wrongs, that nature intended him for. We suspect from the zest with which he lays down his moral maxims and his stinging application of them to foreigners, that he must occasionally lay aside the ferule to mount the rostrum. He overflows where foreigners are concerned with moral principles and precepts, as much as did the famous Pecksniff with the "milk of human kindness." In more respects than this does he remind us of that very worthy gentleman.

It seems that "cruelty" was a thing unknown in India till the advent of the Mussulmans. With them comes the first mention of it. Every page thenceforward furnishes the sad record of blood and murder, treachery and violence, robbery and destruction. From the time of Mahomed Ghazni to the accession of the Moghuls, the Mussulman rulers who were not fools were as "savage as tigers," tyrannized over the people, devastated the country, advanced its interests in no way,—in a word, were far behind the conquered Hindus as regards civilization, education, and the knowledge of the arts and sciences. (pp. 43—54) From the accession of the Moghuls to A. D. 1857 the Mussulman emperors, with the sole exception of Akbar, were bigots or fools who deserve nothing at the hands of the historian but reprobation and contempt. On this summary we shall remark later on, but at present compare it with the view of ancient India furnished us by this compiler.

We are told that Chandragupt, Mithragupt, and Asok about the third and fourth centuries B. C. conquered all India and ruled over many tributary princes. The early wars of the "mild" Hindu must have been bloodless ones, as we hear nothing of the miseries or ravages of it. In Mussulman times we are glad to observe that the compiler understands in its true light and condemns in the severest terms the evil of devastating and plundering a country, but he quite forgets to apply the principle to early Indian history. Those early conquerors are all "mighty emperors," "great and glorious men," "lords of kings." The picture of India politically and socially in those early times is perfectly charming. It must have been a garden of Eden on a rather large scale. The women were properly honoured, so this chivalric compiler tells us; there was no such thing as child marriage, *sati* was very seldom practised. The Hindus divided into their four great original castes, were brave and courageous, lovers of truth, ("O! what a fall is there, my countrymen!") peaceful, industrious, wealthy without evil habits, and *c'est va sans dire*, the most civilized people of Asia and, of course, also of the world. In a word they possessed every good quality. Whether the lively imagination of this compiler or his utter ignorance of the early state of Hindustan be "most worthy of admiration," we leave the Director of Public Instruction to decide in his leisure moments. The compiler professes to base his statements partly on Manu, but in doing so he should have specially remembered one of Manu's precepts, which says :—

> "Equally does he commit a crime.
> Who tell- not all the facts or tells them falsely.
> All the merits of his virtuous acts
> Shall be transferred to dogs."

If we are to trust Manu and the early Hindu law codes, a woman must always be dependent on a father, husband, or son; she was forbidden to sit at the same table with her husband or even eat in his presence; she was debarred from the study of the Vedas, and though even a Brahmin born she was no better than Sudra. She is classed with children, the crazy and fools. Her sole religion was to please her husband, and apart from it, she was a mere nonentity, not permitted to observe any religious rites. Her only chance of happiness lay in being devoted to, and imbibing the qualities of her "god," *alias* her husband, though he were "devoid of every virtue." The remarriage of widows is reprobated, for the woman who remains true to her husband after his death, and never sullies her fame by uttering the name of another man, obtains happiness even though she has no son. A damsel may be rebetrothed if her husband dies before she has gone to live permanently with him, but in a later code the remarriage of even a widowed virgin was strictly forbidden. That girls were married before attaining the age of puberty is quite clear from this. *Sati* is enjoined in several of the law codes, and in one of the oldest of Puranas—the Brahma. It was not the custom of the ancient Hindu codifiers to enjoin what had not been a previously-established and generally-followed practice. *Sati*, besides, has the sanction of lofty (?), and, if this compiler's chronology be correct, very ancient examples. Among others Madri, the wife of Pandu about B. C 3,200, according to this author's chronology), four of Vasudeva's wives, and several of Krishna's became "sati;" and it was a common practice as early as the third century B. C. If this is what the gallant Rao Saheb means by fitting respect and honour to women, we have no quarrel with him. *Chacun a son gout.* But we beg leave to inform him that such a state of things borders so closely on the barbarous as to be scarcely distinguishable from it.

At page 55, we are informed that it was during and owing to the tyrannous rule of the Mussulmans that so many different castes were formed, and the bondage of it became so great, that child marriage *commenced*, that widows were forbidden to marry and *sati* was chiefly practised. The connection between the premises and the conclusion it would be difficult to discover. The Rao Saheb's logic is on a par with his impartiality as an historian. The convolutions of an educated Brahmin's brain would surely be an interesting study to the physiologist.

Why the compiler should have so outraged historic truth as to charge the Mussulmans, as he has done, we could not at first quite comprehend. We thought he might have been acting on the cowardly principle of kicking the dog that was down; but when we were informed that the compiler affects the rôle of a reformer, the matter was clear to us. It is the fashion among Hindu reformers of a certain type at the present time to fall back on the Vedas and other ancient writings of the Hindus. It is in keeping with this purpose to represent these books as pure and of a lofty moral tone; and we invariably find, that just in proportion as these people are ignorant of their contents, the more assertive they are of their excellencies. Thus for the sake of a pseudo-reform the compiler falsifies history, and the Director of Public Instruction sanctions the work, under the advice, we presume, of the late Educational Inspector N. D., previously Professor of History (!!) in the Elphinstone College.

Space forbids our going into the revenue or police matters of those times. Only one fact would we mention, viz. that a king though his exchequer were drained "dry as hay" might not levy any tax from a Brahmin who knew the Vedas. Blessed exception! Halcyon days of yore!! The Vedas were studied in those days;—more than ever they have been under the learned direction of a Bühler, Kielhörn, or Bhandarkar.

About caste this compiler is equally ignorant. He apparently knows nothing of the mixed and low castes of times even antecedent to Manu. He seems never to have heard of the Andhras, Pundras, Palindas, &c., the low castes of the olden times, nor of the explanation, by the author of that ancient book, the Aitareya Brahmana, as to their origin.

Going back to still earlier times brings us no nearer the Hindu golden age; for the Samhita of the white Zajar Veda by "its enumeration and distinction of the many different kinds of thieves, robbers, murderers, night-brawlers, and highwaymen reveals a state of insecurity and violence" anything but desirable in the Hindu Eden.

JOURNAL OF THE AFGHAN WAR OF 1842.

WE give below a portion of the journal kept by a very young officer during the first Afghan war. This gentleman was in the 31st Regiment of Foot. The journal was printed for private circulation only, and there are very few copies, we believe, in existence. Its publication just at this time may be interesting to many of our readers. The writer gives the following preface to the journal :—

As Affghanistan is never likely to be seen again by an English army, although we have advanced our frontier up to the very Khyber Pass itself, by the conquest of the Punjaub, I have thought that my journal of the campaign in 1842, under General Pollock, although written when I was very young and a lieutenant of only three year's service, is worth preserving; as scarcely any accounts of that campaign were ever published, that of Lieutenant Greenwood, 31st regiment, being the only one I have ever met with.

At all events, I hope it may prove interesting to those who still survive, and who served in that eventful campaign, whom it may remind of scenes long past, though very stirring and full of interest at the time.

The Affghan war was commenced in error, in 1839, by our sending an army into Affghanistan to establish Shah Soojah, an unpopular and banished king, upon the throne of Kabul, and to dethrone Dost Mahommed, a popular, energetic, and good king, worth five hundred Shah Soojahs. This extraordinary measure was undertaken and carried out under the impression that by our having a firm ally in the King of Kabul all fear of a Russian invasion of India would be set at rest; this being the great bugbear of those days.

Although we failed in our intention as regards Shah Soojah, we established one fact very clearly at the cost of millions of money and thousands of men: and it is, that no Russian army ever could invade India through Affghanistan, or arrive on the frontier of India in such strength or condition as to be able to do battle with an Indian army such as would be concentrated to meet it.

Even an army of Affghans with them as allies would not save them from total destruction.

After the insurrection of the Affghans in 1841-2 to throw off our yoke, and the destruction of our armies and outposts throughout the coutry,—except at Jellalabad and Kandahar, which held out successfully, the former held by Sir Robert Sale, the latter by Sir William Nott,—two armies were assembled, one at Peshawar, under Major-General Pollock, and the other at Kandahar, under Sir William Nott, for the purpose of relieving the beleaguered garrisons, recovering the prisoners, and, if possible, of re-establishing our supremacy and military prestige by a march on Kabul.

My regiment joined the 4th Brigade of General Pollock's army, and this journal contains the movements of that portion of the army, and such events as occurred to a young subaltern in his limited sphere of action during a twelvemonths campaign, which, in its day, made quite as much sensation as the Crimean War and the Sepoy Mutiny did in later times.

THE MARCH FROM AGRA TO MEERUT.

JANUARY 1842.

In 1840-41, I was quartered with the 31st regiment of Foot, at Agra, in the N.W. Provinces of India.

The city of Agra, or Ackbarabad, is situated on the banks of the Jumna, and is not at the present time a large place; but there are numerous and extensive ruins in the neighbourhood, proving its former extent under the Mahomedan Emperors.

Agra is remarkable for its forts, temples, tombs, and ruins. The most wonderful of which is the Taj Mahal, which is a magnificent mausoleum, built of marble, and was erected by the Emperor Shah Jehan, to the memory of his wife, the celebrated Noor Jehan Begum.

This edifice, with its four minars, large gateway and garden, is a splendid specimen of Eastern architecture, and in fact forms the most exquisite group of oriental architecture in existence.

The costly mosaics inside the building, consist of many kinds of stone; and although some of them have been injured or removed, yet the general effect is still almost quite perfect.

The gardens are kept in order by Government, and we used all to use them as a walk; and the inhabitants of Agra also resorted to them in crowds on high days and holidays.

The fort is strongly built of red stone, and has a very deep ditch, and double rampart, the inner one of great height; and there are bastions at intervals. A strong place before the invention of cannon.

The Pearl Mosque in the fort, is built entirely of white marble, and the tomb of Etimad O'Dowlah, on the opposite bank of the river Jumna, and the Jumna Musjid, are all fine buildings, and good specimens, of oriental architecture, particularly the Pearl Mosque, or Motee Musjid, which is unique in its beauty.

Six miles to the north of Agra, at Secundra, is the tomb and mausoleum of the Emperor Acbar. From the summit of one of the minarets of the gateway, there is a very fine and extensive view over a flat country, with numerous ruins. We used often go out to Secundra to pic-nics and pigeon matches.

We found Agra a very hot station, but not unhealthy. And as there was good shooting to be had in the neighbourhood—particularly about Gaoo Ghaut—we liked the place well enough.

The hot winds were especially hot at Agra. Agra was the seat of government for the North-West Provinces; and at this time the Hon. Mr. Robertson was governor. General Pollock commanded the station. The 34th and 61st regiments, Native Infantry, and some artillery, were quartered with us.

During the cold season, the 31st were inspected by Sir Jasper Nicholls, G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, and on this occasion we gave a first-rate fancy dress ball, one of the best I ever saw. We were afterwards inspected by Sir Edward Williams, K.C.B., Commander of the Meerut Division.

We lost two officers while we were quartered here. Lieutenant Le Couteur, at Agra, and Captain McGhie, who died in Dublin. By his death I got my lieutenancy.

Nineteen miles W.S.W. from Agra, is Futtypore Sikree, at which place is the tomb of Shah Selim Cheestee, a Mahomedan saint, in the time of Acbar; also numerous tombs and buildings of the same reign, as this was a favourite residence of that Emperor.

About the end of the year, rumours began to fly about of disasters to our army in Affghanistan and the bazaars were full of reports, and the minds of the people began to be disturbed, and our defeats in that country openly spoken of.

In December—in consequence of these reports—it was judged expedient to mount a European guard in the fort, and not to leave it entirely in the hands of the Sepoy guards.

On the 1st January, 1842, I mounted guard at the fort for the first time, and on that very day we were ordered to march to Meerut.

Authentic intelligence was at last received of the insurrection of the Affghan chiefs and people all over the country, and of their having attacked and isolated our detachments scattered over the country from the Bolan Pass, Kandahar, Kabul, Chareekar, and Jellalabad, to the Khyber Pass. A vast extent of country to have had a few troops scattered about in, far from all support, as the Punjaub on the one hand, and Scinde on the other, lie between Affghanistan and India. They were, therefore, beyond all immediate aid.

Soon afterwards, we heard of the insurrection at Kabul, the retreat of our army from Kabul under General Elphinstone, preceded by the murders of Sir A. Burnes and Sir William Macnaghten, and the total destruction of their army of 5,000 men in the mountain passes (which were then covered with snow) between Kabul and Jellalabad.

The Kabul brigade or division consisted of Her Majesty's 44th Foot, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, 5th, 37th, and 54th regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, two troops of artillery, besides some regiments of the King of Kabul, called "Shah's Regiments,"—officered by English officers.

General Elphinstone, of the Royal Army commanded.

This compact force, which had, however, been greatly demoralised during the attacks of the insurgent Affghans on the intrenched camp, and had been very badly handled by the officers in command, was totally destroyed and cut to pieces by the enemy, aided by the severity of the cold, which quite incapacitated the Sepoys and Indian camp followers for work, as their hands and feet were so frozen that they could not load their muskets, or use them in their defence.

The retreat from Kabul gradually became a rout, and near Jugdulluck negotiations were entered into with Sirdar Akbbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahommed, who commanded the Affghans. This chief agreed to allow the remains of the army to retire through Jellalabad to Peshawur, and several of the principal English officers were given up as hostages. But, either through treachery or in consequence of his being unable to restrain his troops the English were attacked while the negotiations were yet unfinished; and our people continued their retreat on Jellalabad through the Jugdulluck pass, which being barricaded and defended in force, a great slaughter ensued; and only a few hundreds forced their way through. These gradually were killed and shot down; and when they arrived at Gundamuck there were not more than 300 left. These took post on a small hill on the side of the road, and attempted again to make terms with the pursuing enemy. While some of the officers were trying to arrange terms with the Affghan leaders, it is said that the Affghans gradually closed round the hill and mixed with our people; and that a quarrel arose between an Affghan and an English officer, whose pistol the Affghan attempted to sieze, and in the scuffle which ensued, the officer shot the Affghan. A general fight then ensued, and the English, outnumbered, exhausted, and destitute of ammunition, were shot down; and at last the Affghans rushed on them with drawn swords, and cut to pieces what remained fighting to the last. One officer, Captain Souter, and seven soldiers (of the 44th regiment escaped, and were carried off as prisoners. These were the last of General Elphinstone's Kabul division?

One officer, Dr. Brydon, had pushed on with two others on horseback for Jellalabad, and, although his two companions were killed, he arrived at Jellalabad, and gave information to the garrison of the destruction of our troops. His horse was so exhausted from fatigue that it fell down and died as soon as it had entered the gate of the fort.

The papers were soon full of details of the disastrous retreat from Kabul, and the isolation and investment of the forts of Guzni and Jellalabad.

In consequence of these untoward events, orders were issued by the ruling powers of India for the march of many regiments of cavalry and infantry and troops of artillery towards Ferozepore on the Sutlej; and it was soon noised abroad that an army was to be assembled on the Sutlej and marched through the Punjaub as rapidly as possible, to the relief of the garrison of Jellalabad, which was now beleaguered by the enemy under Akhbar Khan. The troops at Kandahar were also to advance to the relief of the garrison of Guzni.

The 31st regiment marched from Agra on the 15th January, crossed the Jumna on a bridge of boats, and passing through Huttrass, Sarsni, Allyghur, Bolundshahur, and Hauper, arrived at Meerut on the 27th.

At Huttrass is a mud fort, with a ditch 90 feet deep and 120 feet wide. It was taken in 1817 after a severe bombardment from forty-two mortars, which knocked it about so much that the commander, Dyaram Thakoor, escaped in the confusion.

On our arrival at Meerut, we were by some blundering put into the barracks vacated by the 9th Foot who had marched for Ferozepore, instead of being kept in camp, as no one expected that we would remain at Meerut.

Meerut is one of the largest cantonments in India, and being generally healthy, it is looked upon as the best station in Bengal. It has also the great advantage of being only twenty-four hours dawk—about 100 miles—from the Himalayah mountains, here called "The Hills."

We were closely packed in our lines, as the depot of the 9th Foot were in them also, so we all had to double up in our bungalows. McIlveen and myself had a small house; and Atty, Pollard, and others bivouacked in and about it as a temporary measure, till we knew what was going to be done, and whether we were to remain.

On arrival we dined with the 16th Lancers, who were a gentlemanly and fine body of officers.

On the march up from Agra we had enjoyed ourselves very much, as the change was very agreeable and exhilarating, and the only unpleasant part was the getting up at two or three o'clock every morning. We breakfasted soon after our arrival in camp, and then sallied out shooting, as there was almost always good shooting to be had. After mess, we very soon tumbled into bed to get as much sleep as we could.

Marching in India is certainly the most delightful thing imaginable, and, to a sportsman or a man of energy and inquiring mind, most enjoyable.

(*To be continued.*)

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c., &c.

Also the property of the late M. Beattie, deceased, comprising plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, wearing apparels, &c., &c., comprising circular, pier, and side tables, easy, folding, and drawing-room chairs, chest of drawers, cupboards, a fireproof, sideboard, cooking utensils, books, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 pair handsome grey Arabs, 14 hands, about 8 years old, both good harness and saddle horses.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th June, instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas and Narotumdas Madhowdas the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Administrators of the estate of the late Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, deceased, the mortgagors, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 28,170 square yards be the same little more or less, together with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, with their appurtenances and the mango and other trees growing thereon, and known as "Mount Garden or Date Grove, and situate on the east side of the Mount Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 71 and 72 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 96 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by Government ground, on the west by the Mount Road, on the north by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Nareilwalla, and on the south by the property of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy Mooga, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of J. E. Dudley and are now occupied by Rustomjee Ashburner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Warf Bunder.

A quantity of grain sweepings, waste paper, tarpaulins, &c., &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., &c.

Also the property of the late Mr. Beattie, deceased, consisting of platedware, glass and crockeryware, handsome blackwood and teak furniture, such as circular, pier and side tables, easy, folding and drawing room chairs, reclining couches, camp cots, sweet toned mahogany square piano by Broadwood, chest of drawers, cupboards, iron [illegible] by Whithers, side board, almirah, bath tubs, dressing and washing table, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, wearing apparels, books, &c., &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Pair handsome fast trotting grey arabs, 14 hands, about 8 years old, both good harness and saddle horses.

1 Handsome fast trotting flea bitten grey arab galloway goes well in saddle and single harness.

1 Palanquin shape office shigram.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th June, 1880.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANDORA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Shantaram Narayen, Esqr., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Phillip Walad Nicklao Depnay.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situated at Bandora, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 64 feet in length, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the plinth belonging to Allesbomat and a gully between the two houses, the moiety of which, belongs to the above premises, on the west by the house of Khoja Alli Heerjee, and a wall between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on the north by the house of Anton Kosao and a gully, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, and on the south by a public passage.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Silotar, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18, with a dhig of 8½ farras and 1½ paily containing 13 beds, ground rent 4-7-4, together with a vacant ground surrounding the same with all the trees standing thereon, which produces two thousand gross and bounded as follows:—

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Soosarday, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 20, with the dhig of 1½ farras, and containing 18 beds, ground rent 2-6-8, which is bounded as follows:—On the east by a grazing ground, on the west by the salt batty ground belonging to the said mortgagor, and on the south by a water course and the ground of Carlo Damel.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Pratkhar, situated at Walni, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing 5 beds, together with all the trees standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, with dhig of 13 farras and 6 pailies, area 3 beghas, rent 13-6 pies, and bounded:—On or towards the east by the above mentioned batty field, named Soosarday, on the west by the Government salt batty ground, on the north by the Government ground and a grazing ground belonging to Parsee Nusserwanjee Inamdar, and the south by a passage.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Blackwood and Teakwood Madras Pattern French Polished richly carved Household Furniture, best Electroplated ware, Porcelainware, at Byculla Terraces, opposite to Ludha Ebrahim.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p. m., at his residence above mentioned, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of D. Shapira, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT DHOBEETALAO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Nowrosjee Framjee the administrator of the Estate and property of the late Byramjee Framjee, the following landed property:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of fasendaree land together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the 2nd Marine Lane, Dhobeetalao, outside the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 164, and now No. 48, containining by admeasurement about 37 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the house of Visram Babajee Pudvel, on the west by the house of Gunput Mahadoo Harbady Karva, on the north by public passage and the house of Bapoojee Musulman, and on the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable Stores, Mathematical Instruments, Survey and Drawing Materials, Tents, &c., advertised to be sold on 2nd is altered to MONDAY, the 7th June, 1880.

All the above on view.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1880.

WAR!!!

OH WORLD

OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS

THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME.

AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.

BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house one every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD."

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.

HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE

CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING

ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS

CONTINUE UNCHECKED!

FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—

A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

THE NURSERY.

BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.

SLEEP.

HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.

FRESH AIR, and

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.

IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

INJUDICIOUS DIET.

AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,

COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.

In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required: at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.

ANY EMERGENCY.

IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.

"SUCCESS IN LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adams.* CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's patent.

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N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	" 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,

Philippe Léon & Co.'s Champagne.....Quarts Rs. 36 per dozen.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE undersigned have received a small parcel of AROMATIC GINGER ALE manufactured by Cantrell & Co., Belfast, in Sodawater Bottles, casks of 8 doz., at Rs. 30 per Cask, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
14th April, 1880.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

		per doz, Rs.
WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts,	26
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere et fils, established 1729—Green Seal......Magnums		98
Do	Qts,	50
Do	Pts,	26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co	Qts,	5-6
Do, do, do, do	Pts,	3-6
SHERRY—R. R. Mego & Co., Red Seal	Qts,	16
Do, Vino de Pasto	Qts,	26
H. Sharman and Crawford's Amontillado Yellow Seal	Qts,	28
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts,	24
CLARET—R. R. Mego & Co., St. Estephe	Qts,	14
Do, do,	Pts,	8

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Church Lane, Fort.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	" ..	" 56 8
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	" 45 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	...
Hochheimer	" 26 12	...
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	...
BRANDY.		
Boulestine & Co's	Rs. 19 0	...
Muller Frere's Brandy	" 19 0	per doz. qts.
F. Dessandier & Co. * Do.	" 24 0	..
Do. **	" 28 8	..
Boulestin ***	" 23 8	..
CLARETS.		
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	
Chateau Looville	" 20 0	
BEER.		
		per doz. pts.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 4 12	Rs. 3 0
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	" 28 8	31 8
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	" 24 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February 1880.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.		
FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN. AY EN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Per doz. quarts.	Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry	"	" 42 0
SHERRY.		
FROM MESSRS. REIN AND CO., MALAGA.		
Malaga Sherry, 1878	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 16 8
Do. do. 1876	"	" 17 8
Do. do. 1872	"	" 20 0
Do. do. 1868	"	" 21 0
Montilla Sherry	"	" 21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	"	" 19 0
Do. do. do 1871	"	" 21 0
Muscatel, 1878	"	" 19 0
Do. 1876	"	" 20 0
Madeira 1875	"	" 18 0
Do. 1871	"	" 20 0
BURGUNDY.		
FROM A. CHARLET, ESQ., LYONS.		
Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts.	Rs. 10 0
CLARET.		
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 8 0
St. Estephe	"	" 9 0
Haut Canon	"	" 12 0
Margaux	"	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	"	" 24 0
" Mouton Rothschild	"	" 35 0
" Lafite	"	" 44 0
WHITE WINES.		
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 18 0
Chateau Yquem	"	" 45 0
BITTER.		
Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner	Per doz. qts.	Rs. 27
BRANDY.		
FROM MESSRS. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.		
Louis Bechade statue and star *	Per doz. quarts.	Rs. 22
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.		
Red Bars	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 16
Gold "	"	" 22
Just arrived a small consignment of WESTFALIAN HAM.		
Best select quality	Per lb.	Rs. 0-12-6

TERMS—CASH.

Orders to be accompanied by Cash remittances.

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CHATEAU TAHBILK WINES IN INDIA,

AS SUPPLIED TO
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AND
GENERAL SIR FREDERICK S. ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C.

A considerable order for our Wines having been received direct from Sir Samuel J. Browne when in India, in repeating the order he writes:—

"I have to request a further supply of Wines from you, and some for my friend, General Sir F. S. Roberts, commanding frontier force,"

who writes:—

"The wines are excellent, and I should have ordered more only I am about to start for Afghanistan, and I don't know when I shall be back."

SIMILAR AND OTHER WINES
IN GREAT VARIETY
CAN BE OBTAINED IN BULK OR BOTTLE
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- SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
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- THE SALT ACT, 1877.
- THE STAMP ACT, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
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- THE ABKARI ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
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WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

	Rs.
Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, ¾ plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto	350
Ditto do. crystal-faced	325 and 350
Ditto do. second quality	280
Gold Watches, not keyless,	from 150 to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

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Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	185 to 360
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Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting	" 50 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents	" 100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled. and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

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We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

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BEG to invite special attention to their OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, and to assure Gentlemen favouring them with their orders, that this department is under the IMMEDIATE CHARGE AND SUPERINTENDENCE of a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen may confidently rely on every attention being paid to their orders.

The New Stock of Tweeds and Angolas which is just to hand, we can with confidence recommend as being well worthy of the inspection, which we hope they will be accorded.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
OFFICE, TRAVELLING, OR DECK SUITS.

	Rs.
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fancy Angola Serge, guaranteed thoroughly Shrunk from..	20
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fine Fancy Angola from..	" 25 to 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of best English Tweed	" 25 to 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola	" 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola Coating	" 30

COATS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.

	Rs.
Best Black Alpacca, Single or Double Breasted.	10
Best Black Paramatta, Single or Double	" 12 to 14
Best Black French Merino, Single or Double.	" 12 to 14
Best Drab China Silk Single or Double	" 12
Best Blue China Crape Single or Double	" 14 to 18

TROUSERS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.

		Rs.
English Tweed, light and thin, from	per pair	10
Scotch Tweed, light and thin, from	"	" 10
Angola light and thin—as cool as Drill	"	" 10
Blue Serge Thread Dyed, gives excellent wear	"	" 10
White Serge, a really good article, from	"	" 11

DRILLS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		Rs.
Best Quality White American Drill	per suit	7-8
Best Quality White English Drill	"	" 10
Best Quality White Linen Drill	"	" 12 to 14
Best Quality Brown Holland	"	" 10
Best Brown and coloured American Drill	"	" 8-8
Best Shikar Cloth, of different colours and make, from	"	" 10 to 15

ALSO JUST TO HAND A FURTHER SUPPLY OF HATS.

	Rs.
Hawkes' Regulation Helmets	each 18
Chain and Spike ......extra Rs. 10	
Ellwood's Helmets	" 14
Ellwood Hunting Hats, covered with Brown and White Canvas	" 12
Christy's Black and Drab Fancy Felt Hats	" 7
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